

The Newport Mercury.

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NEWPORT, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 12, 1842.

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A. D. 1758

THE Newport Mercury

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY, BY
J. H. BARBER.
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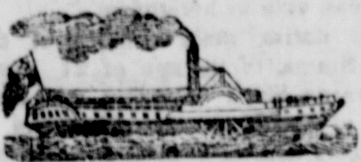
Advertisements not exceeding a square inserted three weeks for \$1, and 17 cents will be charged for each subsequent insertion.—All Advertisements, except where an account is open, must be paid for previous to insertion.

No Paper discontinued (unless at the discretion of the Editor) until arrearages are paid.

Single papers six cents, to be had at the office.

For Newport and Providence

THE STEAMER



IOLAS.

CAPT. B. F. WOOLSEY.

Will leave Providence and Newport, on and after Tuesday, Oct. 25th as follows:

From Providence every Tuesday, Thursday and Sunday morning, at 10 1-2 o'clock.
From Newport every Monday, Wednesday and Friday morning, at 10 1-2 o'clock, connecting with the Stonington and Boston Trains of Cars each way.

Freight of all descriptions taken at reasonable prices.

FARE 75 CENTS.

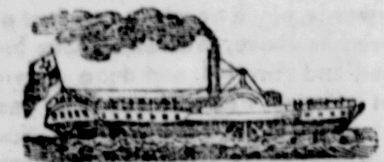
Oct. 29.

FOR NEW YORK

Via Providence and the Stonington Rail Road.

Tickets for the whole route can be obtained on board the Iolas.—Fare the same as from Providence.

NEW ARRANGEMENT FOR NEW YORK.



THE New Jersey Steam Navigation Company's Daily Mail Line, (Sundays excepted,) will commence on and after Monday, Sept. 12.

The following splendid Boats will compose the Line:

MASSACHUSETTS, Capt. Comstock
RHODE ISLAND, Thayer
NARRAGANSETT, Woolsey.

The Massachusetts will leave Stonington Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays—the Rhode Island Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, at the usual hour, on the arrival of the train that leaves Boston at 4 o'clock, P. M.

Oct. 22.

CLOTHS,
At No. 131.

Satinets,
Broadcloths, Pilot cloths,
Beaver do, Vermont do,
selling at reduced prices by
Oct. 22] J. M. COOK & CO.

NEWPORT DYE-HOUSE.

John H. Clegg

SILK, COTTON, AND WOOLLEN DYER.

WOULD respectfully inform his friends and the public, that he has taken the Dye House, formerly occupied by J. Viner, situated in Tanner street, where he is prepared to dye and finish at 10 days notice in the best manner, the following articles, viz:

Broadcloths, Silks,
Cassimeres, Crapes,
Merinos, Satins,
Circassians, Pongees,
Bombazines, Hosiery,
Gloves, &c. &c.

Also, permanent colors on carpet yarns, merino, circassian, bombazine, and crape dresses; gentlemen's woollen garments, such as dress, frock and great coats, suits, vests, and pantaloons—died and pressed without rippling.

He will also clean gentlemen's woollen garments of every description, in a neat style—merino and Cashmere shawls—cleaned and whitened, without injury to the border—carpets and woollen table cloths cleaned also.

All articles left at the Dye House in Tanner Street, or the following Agents will receive prompt attention.—Mrs. Ann M. Eddy, next north of the Perry Factory. A. J. Thomas, Wickford, John Redley, Portsmouth.
February 19, 1842.

Houses to Let.

THE Dwelling house at the south part of Thames street, formerly the residence of the late Capt. John Cabonne. For terms apply to
HENRY J. HUDSON.
Newport July 16.

TO LET.
A THAT pleasantly situated HOUSE in Franklin street, next west of Dr. T. C. Dunn's.—The House is in complete repair; has a large garden, a well of excellent water, with a pump in the wash room; a large grass plot in front of the house, and it is a very pleasant residence for a genteel family.—Also, several small Tenements, and immediate possession given.—For terms, &c. apply to
ROBINSON POTTER.
Newport May 1.

TO LET,
A THAT pleasant and commodious Dwelling House, in Washington street, owned and formerly occupied by Hon. Wm. Hunter.—The Estate is in excellent repair and has been occupied for the last five years by Miss Goff as a Boarding House.—It has a large yard, garden, and an unfailing well of water. It will be Let for One or more years.—For terms, &c. apply to
BENJAMIN FINCH.
Newport, March 13.

TO LET
And Immediate Possession given.
A THE HOUSE at the north end of Thames Street, adjoining the House of Wm. Stevens.
ALSO
A House in Middletown, on the Farm of the subscriber, pleasantly situated on the West Road.—For terms apply to
STEPHEN T. NORTHAM.
April 16.

Cottage to let, near Newport R. I.
To Let for the season, the well known Cottage, which has for several years been known as the Argell Cottage, amply furnished, and recently put in complete order for immediate occupation. It is about half an hour's ride from Newport, either over the beach, or a back road through a fine country. There is a first rate stable, carriage-house, and a garden stocked with every variety of summer vegetables in first rate order. For particulars apply to
PETER P. REMINGTON, at Newport, or to
A. B. DIKE, No. 12, South Main street, Providence.
June 25—3w.

FOR SALE or TO LET.

And immediate possession given.
A THE splendid mansion lately built and occupied by BORDEN Wood, Esq. It is beautifully situated on the rising ground, about 1 1-4 miles North of the State House in Newport, facing on the main road, and commands a very extensive view of the harbor and bay.—The main building is 40 by 37 feet, and contains 8 rooms, including drawing rooms, and attached, in the rear, is an addition containing the kitchen and wash-room below, and servants' lodging rooms above.—with a good cellar the whole size of the house. There is also a good coach house and other outbuildings; an excellent well of water and brick cistern, both connected with the house by lead pipes. The lot consists of 3 3-4 acres of good land, handsomely laid out, and having on it a great number of ornamental trees. The house is but three years old, and was built and finished with first rate materials and in modern style.

This establishment is admirably calculated for a gentleman's residence, and if immediate application is made it will be sold at a great bargain—much below the first cost,—or a tenant will be received at a moderate rent. For further particulars apply to.

WM. WEEDEN,
or J. C. SHAW.

A Furnished House to Let

THE Subscriber is authorized to let, for the year or season, the House on Ochre Point, one mile from the State House in Newport, the property of William B. Lawrence, Esq. This house is large and new, and sufficiently furnished for the accommodation of a large family. The lessee will be entitled to vegetables from the garden, which with the grounds around the house will be cultivated and kept in order by the tenant on the farm.
RICHARD K. RANDOLPH
April 16.

Dry Goods, &c.

THE subscribers have received a large supply of CANVAS CARPETS, of all widths, and at a very low price. This article is fast getting into use, and proves to be a cheap as well as a desirable covering for entries, dining rooms, &c. &c.

Also—on Monday next, a large addition will be made to our present stock of INGRAIN CARPETS, of all qualities, and as cheap as can be bought in any market. As usual, all carpets are cut free of charge and warranted to match.
WM. C. COZZENS & CO.
April 30.

MUSLIN DE LAINES, CRAVATS, &c.
This day opening by
WM. C. COZZENS & CO.
April 16.

RICH Tufted RUGS.

25 Tufted RUGS, of elegant patterns and superior quality, bought at auction in New York, last week, and for sale at about half price, by
WM. C. COZZENS & CO.
May 14.
OILED SILK
BLACK FRENCH CRAPE.
by
J. M. COOK & Co.
July 23

KNIT HOSE
Of every description, also the nicest of Woolen Yarn at
Sept. 10.] **H. SESSIONS'**

Canton Matting.
A Large Lot, all widths, just opened by
WM. C. COZZENS & Co.

RECEIVED per steamer Cleopatra, Mouseline de Laines, good, for 18 p. per yard; Earlton Gingham, good, and warranted colors for 1s; with a variety of other Fancy and Stable Dry Goods, at very low Prices.
J. M. COOK, & CO.
April 23.

Coddington Prints.
A CASE 4-4 Coddington Calico of the Spring Pattern, just opened by
WM. C. COZZENS & CO.
April 30.

NEW style Marseilles Skirts—do, do Marseilles Quilts,—very handsome and cheap, just received by
WM. C. COZZENS & CO.

SHAWLS
JUST received from New York, Satin striped, bordered and plain Mouseline de Laine Shawls, for sale at No. 132 by
J. M. COOK & Co.
June 4.

VERY CHEAP Carpeting.

32 ROLLS
This day opened by
WM. C. COZZENS, & CO.
N. B. They will be sold as cheap as any in this town or elsewhere.
April 16.

Linen Table Cloths.

WHITE LINEN 8-4 Table cloths for 75 cents at No. 132, by
Sept. 24] **J. M. COOK & Co.**
Sept. 10th.

STOCKING YARN,
In every variety of color, quality and price, just opened by
WM. C. COZZENS & CO.

FLANNELS.
Now is the time to purchase them.

THE subscribers have received their Fall Supply of red, white and yellow FLANNELS, and now offer them at a price much below anything ever before offered.
WM. C. COZZENS & Co.

Sept. 10th.

DOMESTIC GOODS.

Brown Sheetings,
Bleached do,
Twilled Stipes,
Bedticks,
Checks, &c.
in all their variety, and at exceedingly low prices, by
WM. C. COZZENS & CO.

RECEIVED this morning per Steamboat Charter Oak,
Mouseline de Laine's Red Flannels, Prints, &c.
by
J. M. COOK & Co.
Oct. 7, 1842.

Houses for Sale.

THE subscriber intending to relinquish the business in which he has so long been engaged, offers for sale the establishment, in Newport, so well known as the EAGLE HOTEL.

The house was mostly rebuilt in 1836; is 93 feet in length, and 35 in breadth; and contains four parlors, a large and convenient dining hall, and rooms for the comfortable occupancy of seventy boarders. Attached to it there are a garden, outhouses, stables and every desirable convenience. The central position and extensive accommodations of this establishment will always secure for it a full share of public support at all seasons of the year. It will be sold with or without the furniture. For terms, apply to the present proprietor and occupant.
THOMAS TOWNSEND.
Newport, R. I. Sept. 25-1841.

FOR SALE.
And possession given on or before the 1st day of March next.

THE Estate in Spring street, opposite Trinity Church, now occupied by Capt. Robert Wylie. On the premises is a two story dwelling House, a cook house &c., all nearly new, and convenient for a small family. For further particulars and terms apply to
BENJ. MUMFORD,
Assignee of Geo. Knowles.
Newport, August, 20th 1842.

HOUSE FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber offers for sale, his House and Lot, situated in the central part of Broad street, occupied by F. Carr.—The House is a substantial, well built structure, two stories high, 35 feet in length, by 30 in breadth with an addition to the rear also two stories high, and 18 feet by 12 in dimension together with a wood house, rain water cistern, and a well of good water. The Lot is spacious, being 90 feet on Broad street, and running back upwards of 230 feet, and covered with a variety of fruit and ornamental trees.—The whole forms a most eligible residence for a private family, or may for a small amount be converted into a convenient Boarding House.
WM. G. HAMMOND.

HOUSE FOR SALE.

THE HOUSE No. 223, in Thames street, corner of Sanford street, lately repaired, good yard and garden, never failing well of excellent water. Terms easy, half the purchase money may remain on mortgage, if required; title free of all incumbrances. The whole of this Estate will be Let, till sold. Apply to **JAMES STEVENS,** or **JONATHAN T. ALMY.**

FOR SALE.

THE New House on Touro street, corner of High street, (near Mr. Whitfield's Boarding House,) now occupied by Mrs. Hazard. The House was built three years ago of the best materials and workmanship, in modern style, for a gentleman of Boston. It is 37 feet square, with drawing rooms, dining room, and parlor; five chambers, kitchen, servants' rooms, &c.; a good cellar, yard, garden, well of excellent water, brick cistern, &c. Apply to
WM. WEEDEN, or
J. C. SHAW.
August 18.—1f.

FARM FOR SALE.

THAT Valuable Farm in Portsmouth, within a few rods of Bristol Ferry, containing 61 Acres of good Land.—Said Farm has on it a convenient Dwelling House and other out-buildings, and is divided into lots with good stone walls, it is well watered, and has a valuable privilege for sea manure, being bounded for half a mile on the shore; a mine of good coal and one of plumbago have been opened on the farm, and there are indications of its being in abundance.—Said Farm has on it a thriving orchard of selected fruit; and the farm is suitable for a country residence, or for a practical farmer.—An indisputable title will be given. For further information, apply the subscriber on the premises.
ANDREW MCCORRIE.

For Sale or To Let.

THE Subscriber will sell or let his Estate at the corner of Prospect Hill and Come streets, consisting of a two story Dwelling House with every convenience attached thereto,—should a sale not be effected by the 10th of October next, the lower part will then be to rent and possession given, terms liberal. For particulars enquire on the premises.
JAMES FITMAN.
Newport, Aug. 20.*

BANK STOCK.

FOR SALE a few shares in the Bank of Rhode Island. For terms inquire at this Office.

Meteorological Diary FOR OCTOBER, 1842.

Thermomr.				WINDS.	GENERAL ASPECT OF THE WEATHER.
O.	A.	P.	N.		
1 50 69 64	SW	Clear	all day		
2 52 64 62	SW	do	do do		
3 50 65 56	W SW	do	do do		
4 50 60 52	W NW	do	do do		
5 46 58 48	N NW	do	do do		
6 38 60 48	N NW	do	do do		
7 48 62 56	SW	do	do do		
8 50 64 60	SW	Clear	Cloudy Clear		
9 56 68 62	SE SW	Clear	Cloudy Clear		
10 58 68 62	SW	Clear	all day		
11 50 64 56	SW	Clear	all day		
12 52 64 54	NW	Clear &	Cloudy Clear		
13 50 62 56	SE	Clear	Clear Clear		
14 50 63 56	SE	Clear	Cloudy Rain		
15 50 60 52	SW	Cloudy	Clear Clear		
16 50 60 52	W SW	Clear	Clear Clear		
17 52 64 52	SE	Clear	Clear Clear		
18 50 62 56	SE	Cloudy	Clear Clear		
19 50 58 44	NW	Rain	Clear Clear		
20 49 52 42	NW	Clear	Cloudy Clear		
21 42 56 46	NW	Clear	Clear Clear		
22 46 58 46	SW SW	Clear	Clear Rain		
23 42 58 44	NW	Clear	Clear Clear		
24 40 60 58	NW	Clear	Clear Cloudy		
25 54 60 59	SE	Cloudy	Cloudy Rain		
26 48 66 44	SE	Fog	Clear Clear		
27 44 60 46	NW	Clear	Clear Clear		
28 49 55 42	NW	Clear	Clear Clear		
29 58 54 46	NW	Clear	Clear Clear		
30 40 56 42	SE	Cloudy	Clear Clear		
31 34 52 42	SE	Clear	Cloudy Clear		

Mean average of this Month, 52 72
Mean do of Oct. last Year, 48 70
Mean do of Oct. 1835, the warmest } 57 02
Oct. in last 25 years, }
Mean do of Oct. 1836, the coldest } 48 19
Oct. in same time, }

This month has been remarkable warm and pleasant. There has been but little rain during the month, and the springs are very low.

A POKER. Mr. Buckley Moore, of Framingham, killed a pig last week only eight months old, whose weight was 574 pounds. This would have been a strapper could he have lived four months longer.—*Mass. Ploughman.*

Gaming.—A single gambling house in London cost, not long since, with its furniture, \$500,000, and the receipts of the proprietor in one year amounted to just about the same sum. The money lost annually in all the gambling houses in that city, exceeds \$35,000,000. In one house alone, \$5,000,000, was recently lost in a single night.

Potatoes are worth one shilling per bushel, oats 25 cents, and wood \$3.00 per cord, cash in Belfast Me.

GRAPE VINES IN WINTER.—The Maine Cultivator, recommends as a preservative from frost, a covering of hemlock boughs, as turning water better, and being more compact than straw, which is most generally used.

PUDGING SAUCE.—We have not tested the suitability of it, though it bears the recommendation of a lady who is famous for her skill in domestic cookery. Here it is:—Take eight ounces of sugar, four ounces of new made butter, a tea-spoonful of essence of lemon, two table-spoonful of vinegar, grate one nutmeg, and prepare the ingredients in the usual way. These will make a sauce that can be used with Almond, Plum, Boiled Milk and plain Pudding.—[*Tee-totaler.*]

SHOE BLACKING.—Perhaps the best in the world is elder berries. Mash the berries with your hand in a large kettle of water; set them in the shade a few days, filling the vessel up with water. After they are cool, strain and wring them through a coarse cloth, & then boil down to the thickness of molasses. Put a small quantity with a feather on a brush, and rub the shoe until there is a fine gloss.

PRESERVING WINTER APPLES.—Apples that are to be kept long must be kept cool and dry; it is heat and moisture that contribute most to decay.—Some cold shed or the coolest part of the barn is therefore preferable to a cellar at this season. But when cold weather comes a cellar of some kind is necessary. A cellar which has ice in one part of it may be the most convenient place, but the cellar must be cool or the fruit will soon begin to rot.

It is good to have partitions in cellars, then one part may be kept cool enough for apples; cider may be kept in the same cold place; it will ferment heat less and if properly made, it may be kept long without giving it vent.—If we can contrive to keep cider entirely secluded from air it will require no foreign ingredients to render it pleasant.—*Ploughman.*

THE DIFFICULT LOVER.

A SKETCH.

"May I trouble you to inform me what gentleman that is yonder; he is about forty years of age, of an elegant appearance, good figure, well dressed, and I meet him every where? He is always alone; whether at the play, in the park, in the street, I never yet saw any body walking with him. He looks about with an anxious and scrutinizing eye at every one who passes; he does not seem to be uncomfortable or dissatisfied with himself and yet he never smiles. Who is he? Do pray tell me; and what is he looking for?"

"That," replied the friend of whom I made these somewhat rapid inquiries, "is the modern Diogenes; not that, like Diogenes of old, he is looking for a man; on the contrary, a woman is the object of his search, and his eyes serve him for a lantern. He is rich, good looking, of agreeable manners, and excellent understanding; and yet, for these twenty years, he has been in search of a wife, and hitherto in vain. The reason is that he has created a chimera, and afterwards set himself to the pursuit of it. I will tell you his history, and you shall judge whether he is not one of the most singular men you ever met."

"When he was twenty years old he fell in love with a young lady, very well educated, of a good family, and possessing a thousand excellent qualities. He paid his addresses to her—was most assiduous in his attentions—asked her parent's consent, and obtained it. Every thing was arranged, when one evening he happened to be at a ball with his intended wife. It was then very much the rage to dance the gavotte. Diogenes could not perform the gavotte, but his intended did so admirably. A very agreeable young man asked her to dance with him; she did so, and acquitted herself to the admiration of all present. On the following day our friend asked her how she had passed the night; she confessed, among other things, that she had dreamt of her partner in the gavotte. Diogenes got up wished her good morning, broke off his marriage, and never saw her again."

"A short time afterwards he was smitten by a young lady who had no fortune, but who was extremely beautiful, and not less virtuous. He succeeded in making her love him also, as he might do with most women, and every day their mutual affection seemed to increase.—When the marriage was near at hand, he questioned her about the state of her heart. "Did you ever love any one before me?" he was asking her incessantly. "Never," she replied, "you are the first person that ever possessed my heart.—Yet I should tell you that when I was only thirteen years old I was very fond of my cousin, and used to call him my little husband." This was enough for Diogenes, and again he was off.

"Some years elapsed without his making another attempt, and then he was fascinated by a lady whose beauty and wit might have induced any man to overlook some slight faults. The wedding day was again fixed, when coming to visit her one day unexpectedly, he found her taking a pinch of snuff. He quitted her abruptly and went abroad.—He soon returned, and the first thing he did was to fall in love with a simple milliner, young, pretty, and perfectly inexperienced. He would have put up with the want of family fortune; but one day he found her telling her fortune, by cards. He quitted her at once, swearing he would never unite himself to a woman who practised such superstitions."

"Since then I cannot tell how many engagements he has made and broken.—One lady pretty, but a coquette; another was not a coquette, but she had not grace enough; one was affectionate, but jealous; another gentle, but without sense; one had wit but too much conceit; another made verses, or was too fond of dancing, or of laughing, or was too prudish, or too volatile, or too reserved.—In short Diogenes had a thousand passionate engagements, none of which have lasted more than eight days. Easily caught, and as easily loosened again, he seeks every where the imaginary excellence on which he has set his heart."

It is in vain that his friends tell him a woman might make an excellent wife, and yet have a little superstition; that a lady is not less fair for having taken one pinch of snuff; that she may love her husband, and yet dream of her partner; and that a heart may be perfectly free, although its owner might have called a cousin her little husband. But his hair is turning gray, and each year it will be more difficult to please the charming sex which he wishes to find perfect, and which is yet so delightful that a man of sense might easily pardon some slight defects for the innumerable good qualities they possess."

It is absurd to suppose that we can clove ourselves by lowering others.

Late Foreign Intelligence.

Arrival of the Great Western. THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

On Sunday evening arrived at New York the steam ship Great Western, in a little more than fifteen days from Bristol, bringing the London mail of the evening of October 21. We have received our files of London papers and letters to that date, and Paris papers to the 19th. They do not contain any news of much importance.

The preliminaries of the marriage of the Princess Augusta of Cambridge—the eldest daughter of the Queen's uncle,—with the Hereditary Grand Duke of Mecklenburg Strelitz, the eldest son of the reigning Duke George V. had been arranged. The marriage is to take place at an early date.

The King of Hanover has issued a royal ordinance giving his consent to the marriage of the Prince Royal with the Princess Alexandra Maria, of Saxe-Altenburg.

The Prince de Joinville and Duke d'Aumale were still at Brest on the 16th of October last, but were expected to sail the following evening, if the weather proved favorable.

Queen Victoria with her household were about to proceed to the Pavilion at Brighton, at an earlier period than was originally proposed. The proposed residence at Claremont had been dispensed with in consequence of several fatal cases of typhus fever having occurred recently in the immediate neighborhood. The Queen and Prince Albert, with the Prince of Wales and the Princess Royal, with other personages of the Court, would leave Windsor by the 1st or 2d of November, and proceed by the Great Western Railway to London, and thence by the Brighton Railway to the royal residence at Brighton.

The commercial treaty between France and Belgium, it is asserted, has been definitively concluded. The Journal of Rheims announces that the Champagne Wine crop will be this year most abundant, and of the best quality. The vintage in the South of France is not so favorable.

The session of the States General of the Netherlands was opened at the Hague on the 17th of October. The King in his speech announces the recent marriage of his daughter with the Hereditary Grand Duke of Saxe-Weimer. He announces that the negotiations with Belgium for the complete execution of the treaty of London, have been prosecuted with all attention, and that the Plenipotentiaries have agreed on the basis of an arrangement which includes all the points which have hitherto remained in dispute, and he trusts that the treaty will be signed in a few days. The speech alludes in detail to the state of many branches of the administration.

The report, which had its origin in the Dutch papers, of the wreck of the Austrian frigate Bellona, was a complete hoax. She had been all the while safely at anchor in Portsmouth harbor.

It was asserted that the negotiation on the subject of postage between France and England had resulted in an arrangement that the rate of postage between London and Paris should be 10d. sterling, or twenty sous.

We collect the following from Paris papers:

A German paper states that the negotiations which Mr. Wheaton, American Envoy at the Court of Prussia, attempted to arrange with the Plenipotentiaries of the States forming the excise union in order to obtain for America a diminution of the entrance duty on tobacco, did not succeed. The reasons these propositions of Mr. Wheaton were not accepted by the Congress must be sought for in the new American tariff, which strikes with a very heavy duty the products of German industry. This tariff however seems to be considered in Germany only as a provisional menace, a commercial demonstration; for the report was current that Mr. Wheaton had no sooner returned from Stuttgart to Berlin, than he entered into new negotiations with the Prussian government on the same subject.

At the Leipzig Fair, which was held the last week in September the number of foreign merchants was estimated at more than 10,000. The number of purchasers it was impossible to compute. A great many of the wholesale purchasers did their business the week before the shops were erected. Every year the bargains are said to be concluded earlier than the year before, and the goods are immediately sent off to foreign countries. The furs at the fair this year were estimated to be to the amount of 10,000,000 thalers. It is said to be the greatest quantity ever known at the Leipzig fair.

The greater part are brought from Russia by way of Poland, and from North America by way of England, Hamburg and Bremen. Merchandise of all kinds were very abundant, and if the sales were in any proportion, it was thought this would be one of the most important fairs which had taken place for many years.

The Court of South Holland has just been employed in a very important case. It is a charge of poisoning brought against a man named Steuis, who with the assistance of his wife prepared and sent to an old uncle at the Hague, whose heir he was, a cake filled with arsenic. The uncle, who was an octogenarian, died immediately. The aunt and a servant woman, who both ate of it, are still dangerously ill. The author of this abominable

crime is an old physician of the Imperial army, and a member of the legion of honor. He has recently kept at Utrecht an hotel, and an office for despatching packages. It seems that he was led to commit the crime, not merely from cupidity, but also, and more especially, from the desire to hide a former crime.—This same uncle had previously sent him eight thousand florins to deposit in a banking house in Utrecht. It is known that Steuis made use of this sum for his own purposes, as no mention is made of it in the books of the said bank, which has since failed.

THE HEALTH OF HER MAJESTY.—We have very high authority for announcing the important and highly gratifying fact, that our Most Gracious Sovereign is in that delicate and interesting situation, the intimation of which cannot fail to be received with the most heartfelt interest by every loyal subject in the dominions of her Majesty. Sir James Clark, one of the physicians in ordinary to the Queen, has paid frequent visits to her Majesty, of late, at Windsor Castle. Her Majesty has not taken any equestrian exercise for some time past.—*London Globe.*

LATEST FROM YUCATAN.—The schooner or Anna Maria arrived yesterday from Sisal in six days. Nothing of political moment had occurred on the peninsula since previous advices.

The Texan schooner San Antonio, Lieut. Seeger commanding, had neither been seen nor heard of at Yucatan. The impression prevailed there that both crew and vessel had been lost. We still hope a better fate awaits the brave and courageous Seeger.

TEXAS.—The schooner Santa Ana arrived from Galveston yesterday. She brings advices four days later, but the papers received contain nothing of interest. The people were moving in preparations to oppose the Mexicans, should they land on their shores, and all seemed sanguine of success.

N. O. Picayune, Oct. 30.

THE LATE CAPT. GALLAGHER.—This gentleman, who died on the 1st inst. at Wilmington, Del., was in the 59th year of his age. The Boston Merc. Journal says he was a native of Maryland and entered the service in 1809, as a Sailing Master. He was a Lieutenant with the ever lamented Decatur, in the action of the United States and the Macedonian—and was also on board the ill-fated President, when she was captured by a British squadron—in both which actions he distinguished himself for his cool and resolute bearing. Captain Gallagher was as good a seaman and as brave an officer, as ever trod the deck of a ship of war. For some days previous to his death, his mental faculties were disordered; and to this circumstance is attributed his resigning his commission.

Audacious Robbery.—A more daring robbery than we have for some time heard tell of, was perpetrated on the person of Parnesus Johnson, Esq., of Brooklyn, on Saturday last. About 7 in the evening, this gentleman was sitting in his parlor, alone, when two persons entered the apartment. Thinking they were members of his family come to speak with him, he turned round for the purpose of seeing what they wanted; but he had hardly time to do so, and to discover that the intruders were two strange men, before he received a heavy blow, followed up by a grasp of the throat by a brawny fist, and the instantaneous rifling of his pockets of all their contents—a sum amounting to little short of \$100; with which the miscreants made off in safety. The open audacity of this transaction challenges parallel, especially if we consider the facts of Mr. Johnson's family being in the house at the time—an early hour—and the gentleman's residence being in a public thoroughfare. We have reason to believe that Brooklyn is infested with a number of desperate villains at this time.

Morning Chronicle.

MUNICIPAL COURT.—The grand jury this morning presented an indictment against Joseph Hall, who, as it is said, stole twelve hundred dollars in gold coins from Thomas Monfort, at the South Boston Hotel, in August last. Hall has been arrested in England, and some of the stolen property found in his possession—news of which have just arrived in the Caledonia. This indictment will be the foundation of measures probably resulting in a demand upon the British government to surrender him as a fugitive from justice, according to the provisions of the new treaty, and the first instance of such demand on the part of the United States.—Such reciprocal surrender of rogues by both governments will have much influence in checking crimes in both countries.—*Boston Transcript.*

AN ACQUITTAL.—We learn from the Pennsylvania Inquirer, that in the case of Mrs. Hoffmaster against Vonvliet, for an alleged robbery of 470 sovereigns, the jury on Saturday brought in a verdict of not guilty. When first tried the accused was convicted of the offence.

After the acquittal of the prisoner, a supper was given to him at Sanderson's Hotel, by a number of his French and German friends. Vonvliet is a Corsican by birth.

Hon. Isaac Fletcher, for some years member of Congress from the district in Vermont now represented by Mr. Mattocks, and previously for some time member of the Vermont Legislature, died on the 19th ult.

A SAD STORY.—The Louisville Journal states that a few days since "a countryman and his wife, on their way to town, overtook a four horse wagon on the Salt river road, loaded with hay, and driven by a negro, with whom they contracted for carrying them to the city. It is supposed that the white man treated the negro to drama on the road till both became drunk. About a mile from town, the negro fell off the load of hay, and the wheels of the wagon passing over him, broke both his legs. The horses ran away, and the woman jumped from the wagon and broke both of her legs. Her husband knew nothing of what had happened till the runaway team was arrested at the corner of Seventh and Main streets, and the persons who had pursued it from the brick yards roused him up and told him of the sad effects of his folly."

Among the passengers by the Great Western are Mr. Derrick, the messenger who carried to England the treaty ratified by our Government, and who has doubtless brought back the same treaty with the ratification of the British Government, unless it was received by the Caledonia; also Mr. Pageot, the French Minister Plenipotentiary to our Government, with his family; the Hon. Virgel Maxey, late American Minister in Belgium; Professor Longfellow, of Cambridge, and more than a hundred other passengers.

It is stated in the Richmond Enquirer that the Rail Road between the Potomac River and Fredericksburg will be completed this week. This is the last link in that long Atlantic chain of Rail Road, the completion of which will be found eminently advantageous, and will tend to shorten, by several hours, the travel between this city and Richmond.

Baltimore Patriot.

MORE ROBBERIES.—The Pittsburg American says, "a desperate attempt was made by four villains to rob the house of Capt. T. S. Hart in Indiana township in this county on Sunday night last. Capt. Hart shot two of the rascals badly, and was himself slightly wounded from two discharges of a pistol made by one of the villains. The wounded robbers and their confederates escaped."

A few drops of any perfumed oil will secure libraries from the consuming effects of mould and damp. Russian leather which is perfumed with tar of the birch tree, never moulders, and merchants suffer large losses of this leather to remain in the London docks, knowing that it cannot sustain any injury from damp.

Earthquake at Sea.—Capt. Howe, of the ship Sea Lion, at New Orleans from Havre reports that on the 18th ult., about 25 miles north of the Island of St. Domingo, he experienced two severe shocks of an earthquake.

YELLOW FEVER AT HAVANA.—The ship Superb, of Greenock, was spoken 20th ult., one day out from Havana for Mobile, and reported the fever raging badly at Havana. She had lost seven men and had four sick on board; reported seamen very scarce at Havana, and ships ready for sea unable to get crews.

ACCIDENT.—As the towboat Star was rounding to, on Monday night last, for the purpose of taking in wood, at the plantation of Mr. Rappellez, her paddles struck the steering-oar of a flat boat upon which Mr. R. was standing, and precipitated him into the river. He immediately sunk, and his body was not recovered on the following evening when the Teche passed. Mr. R. was an old and respectable inhabitant of the coast, and his fate is sincerely regretted. He was well known for having constructed a canal connecting the river with Barrataria Bay.

N. O. Pic.

FIRE.—Two barns in Pawtucket, belonging to Mr. Dan Robinson, were burnt on Saturday evening about nine o'clock. Loss about \$800, insured for \$300. The fire was undoubtedly the work of an incendiary, as no light had been carried into the buildings during the evening.—*Providence Journal.*

HOME.—The only fountain in the wilderness of life where man drinks of water totally unmixed with bitterness, is that which gushes for him in the calm and shady recesses of domestic life. Pleasure may heat the heart with artificial excitement and may delude it with its golden dreams, war may eradicate its fine fibres and diminish its sensitiveness, but it is only domestic love that can render it happy.

OUTRAGE AND ROBBERY.—The house of Mrs. Loop, a widow lady, residing two miles from Wheeling, was recently entered by some desperate villains who, after severely choking and otherwise maltreating her, and a grand daughter residing in her family, robbed her of all her money, and a gold watch, with which they decamped. One of the villains, named Lang Vail, was subsequently arrested, identified and committed.

COMMODORE ELLIOTT.—The Pennsylvania states, on the authority of the gentleman himself, that there is no truth in the report that Commodore Elliott had resigned his commission in the Navy.

There is nothing purer than honesty; nothing sweeter than charity; nothing warmer than love; nothing richer than wisdom; nothing brighter than virtue; nothing more steadfast than faith. Those united in one mind, form the purest, sweetest, the warmest, the richest; the brightest; and the most steadfast happiness.

TENNESSEE LEGISLATURE.—A bill for the abolition of imprisonment for debt has passed the House by a vote of 39 to 29. The Senate has had under discussion the proposition of the Legislature of South Carolina in relation to the Charleston and Ohio Railroad, without coming to any decision.

VERMONT.—The House of Representatives of the Vermont Legislature, have passed, by a vote of 123 to 92, a bill dividing that state into Congressional districts. The opinion is expressed that the Senate will concur. The first District will be composed of the counties of Windham, Bennington, and Rutland, the second of Windsor and Orange, the third of Addison, Chittenden, Franklin, and Grand Isle, and the fourth comprises the counties of Washington, Caledonia, Orleans, Essex, and Lamoille.

DISTRIBUTION OF THE PROCEEDS OF THE PUBLIC LANDS.—The last number of the Madisonian says: "We learn that the accounting officers of the treasury have adjusted the accounts of the States and Territories under the Distribution Act, and that the Governors have been notified by the Treasury Department of the amounts payable to their respective States. The amount to be divided is \$562,144 18, exclusive of the ten per centum to the states in which the lands have been sold."

AFRAY.—We regret to state, says the Milledgeville Journal, that an affray of a serious and alarming nature occurred in our city on the evening of Wednesday last. A very estimable citizen, Mr. John A. Deane, the clerk of our Superior Court, was killed almost instantaneously, having been cut to the heart with a knife or other weapon. We forbear commenting upon this most unfortunate affair, because of the fact that all the parties connected with it have surrendered themselves to the civil authorities of our country, and will undergo trial the next term of our Superior Court. Mr. Deane was much beloved in our community, and his death is most sincerely lamented.

Bankrupts in Mississippi.—The number of persons who have applied for the benefit of the Bankrupt Law, to the Northern District Court up to the October Term is 470, and to the Southern District Court up to the November Term is 566—making the total number of that State 1036.

A FRIGHTFUL FALL.—The Harrisburg Key-stone says: "One day last week George J. Hensley, watchmaker of this place, went up to the dome of the Capitol, accompanied by an apprentice boy of his, a lad of about 15 years of age, to wind the clock, which he has charge of.—After the clock was wound up, Mr. H. proceeded down stairs, leaving the boy behind. In a few moments afterwards the lad came down to the head of the circular stairway on the third floor, and jumped upon the banister to slide down, when losing his hold he fell over on the outside and went through to the first floor, a height of upwards of fifty feet. One arm was broken by the fall, and he was otherwise cut and injured, although miraculously to relate, not dangerously."

INDIAN DIFFICULTIES.—Col. Taylor has given notice to the Seminoles, who have taken possession of a portion of the Cherokee country, that they must remove by the first inst. Alligator who is at the head of that band of Seminoles, has avowed his determination to remain where he is. He says there are not United States soldiers enough in the country to force him off, and he will not leave. It is, therefore, probable that the war with the Seminoles will be renewed on our Western frontier.—*Louis Journal.*

THE DUEL.—The Grand Jury of Burlington county, (N. J.) on Wednesday last, found true bills against Robert A. Knapp, and Alexander C. Rind, as principals, and John Guest, Jr., and John Downes, Jr., as seconds, in the late duel fought near Burlington, in which, it will be remembered, the former, Knapp, was wounded at the sixth shot, by his antagonist's ball entering his left cheek.—*U. S. Gazette.*

Snow.—While the weather in New-England is and has been during the present month as pleasant as could be desired, our Canada friends have had a touch of winter in the shape of a snow storm. On the 18th, snow fell to the depth of four inches near Lake Simcoe.

Two passengers in the stage near Lexington, Ky., had their trunks cut off the boot and rifled of their contents.—They were afterward found in an open field. Within the last sixty days four similar robberies have taken place in the same vicinity.

FROST AT MOBILE.—The Mobile Advertiser of the 25th ult. says:—"There was a good frost yesterday morning.—We trust this ends the career of 'Yellow Jack' for this season."

A large bear weighing 400 pounds was recently killed in Cass county, Mich. Several have been captured there during the season.

A gentleman in Red Hook, N. Y., on the Hudson River, has this season sold 2400 barrels of apples, all of his own raising, for \$3600.

A magnificent Englishman has left nearly half a million of dollars to two institutions connected with the University of Oxford.

THE NEWPORT MERCURY.

NEWPORT,
SATURDAY, NOV. 12, 1849.

The General Assembly

of this State closed its session at East Greenwich on Saturday last, and adjourned to meet at Providence on the second Monday of January next. The following is a continuation of their proceedings from our last paper.

Friday Morning, Nov. 4.—The House met at ten o'clock. The Speaker in the chair.

It was moved by Mr. Blake, that this House adjourn to meet in Providence, on the second Monday of January next. The motion was laid on the table.

A resolution was offered for the appointment of a committee to revise the militia law, and to report at the January session. This was supported at length by Messrs Ames, Perry, Barber, and others, and passed.

The petition of the Providence Dyeing, Bleaching and Calendering Company, for act of incorporation, was granted, and act passed.

An act explanatory of an act entitled an act respecting guardians, was taken up. This was to authorize the Courts of Probate to receive the resignations of guardians. At present they cannot do so, unless it be for the benefit of the ward. It was laid on the table for the present.

The act incorporating the Manville Light Infantry, was passed.

The act respecting guardians was then taken up and debated till adjournment, when it passed.

Afternoon.—The House met at 3 o'clock. The Speaker in the chair.

A report from the Committee on Finance with regard to claims against the State, was read and accepted. An act accompanying the same was read and passed.

Petition of Joab P. Aylsworth and others, for act of incorporation, upon the docket of unfinished business, was read, and the prayer thereof granted, and act passed.

The prayer of the petition of John C. Harris and others, for act of incorporation for Rhode Island Guards, was granted and vote passed.

The petition of the National Cadets for an appropriation was taken up. It was supported by Mr. Branch and Mr. Ames, and the prayer thereof granted, and vote passed.

Petition of Asel Harris and Alfred K. Brayton, with regard to the affairs of the Seaside Bank, was received and referred to the Committee on Finance.

The prayer of the petition of the Pawtuxet Artillery was granted and vote passed.

Petition of the Wakefield Cadets for money for an armory, was laid on the table.

Petition of Woonsocket Guards for charter for military company; the prayer thereof was granted and act passed, with the exception of the appropriation prayed for.

The resignation of Simon H. Green, as Commissioner on the Washington Bridge, was accepted.

Thomas J. Stead was added to the "Committee on Fisheries."

An act relative to the public watch and town marshal in the town of Newport, was read the first time.

Several accounts were then allowed, and a vote was taken refusing to allow four dollars per day to the commissioners on claims, and the House then adjourned, without deciding how much should be allowed, till Saturday at 9 o'clock.

Saturday Morning, Nov. 5.—The House met at 9 o'clock.

A communication was received from his Excellency the Governor, enclosing the resolutions of the Convention respecting an ambiguity in the act calling them together. An act was sent down from the Senate at the same time, explaining the ambiguity, and also extending the right to vote upon the question of the adoption of the Constitution to all who had a right to vote for delegates.

Mr. Ames said that this latter section went farther than the Convention wished. He doubted the power of the Assembly to interfere in this matter.

Mr. King moved that the House concur, with the amendment that this section be stricken out.

On motion of Mr. Branch, it was laid on the table.

The House afterwards concurred with the amendment proposed by Mr. King.

A resolution appointing Abram C. Atwood one of the commissioners on W. Batchelder's claims, was passed.

An act authorizing the Major General to appoint a military Secretary was offered, the rule suspended, and passed.

An act to adjourn the Supreme Judicial Court for the county of Washington, was read, rule suspended, and passed.

Report of the committee on Providence Washington Bridge was received and referred.

The prayer of the petition of the Providence and Boston Railroad and Transportation Company was granted, and the act accompanying was passed as reported by committee.

The petition of the Wakefield Cadets was postponed to the next session.

Resolutions appointing Thursday, the 24th inst. a day of Thanksgiving, were reported by Mr. Cranston, and passed.

A resolution appointing a committee to repair the jail in the county of Kent was passed.

A resolution suspending the collection

of Military fines and penalties was sent down from the Senate and agreed to.

A resolution allowing certain accounts of the Indian tribe was passed.

The General Assembly adjourned till the second Monday of January next, to meet at the State House in Providence.

CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.

AT EAST GREENWICH.

Friday, Nov. 4.—The Convention met according to adjournment. The Constitution was read as far as the fourth article, when a discussion arose on a point of order, which consumed the forenoon. In the afternoon, the same discussion was continued until the adjournment. The point is, whether amendments can be made except by unanimous consent.

Who have the right to vote on the adoption of the Constitution.

The following classes of persons have the right to vote on the adoption of the Constitution to be submitted to the people on the 21st, 22d, and 23d instant.

1. All those who now have the right to vote for general officers.
2. All male citizens, of the United States, of the age of twenty-one years and upwards, black or white, native or naturalized, who have resided in the State one year, and in the town in which they shall offer to vote six months next before voting, and who possess the same amount of real estate which now qualifies a man to vote, although they have not been propounded and admitted free, provided the deed, if the estate was obtained by deed, has been recorded ninety days. Certificate voters, for both these classes, can vote as heretofore.

3. All native male citizens of the United States, of the age of 21 years and upwards, black or white, who have resided in the State two years and in the town six months next before voting, whose names were registered for the election of delegates to the convention which framed the constitution; or whose names shall be registered prior to Wednesday the 16th day of November, and who have paid, or who shall pay, prior to said 16th day of November and within a year past, a tax or taxes upon any kind of estate, to the amount of one dollar, or more; proof of such payment of taxes to be made by certificate of the collector of taxes.

4. All native male citizens of 21 years and upwards, black or white, resident and registered as above, and who shall, before or at the time of registry, pay to the clerk or treasurer of the town, the sum of one dollar, or such sum as, together with their taxes, paid shall make one dollar, which sum, so paid, shall be appropriated to the support of public schools in the town; proof of such payment to be made by certificate of the clerk or treasurer of the town.

5. All native male citizens of 21 years and upwards, black or white, resident and registered as above, who shall have been equipped and enrolled, and done service at least one day within the present year, in any military company in this State, pursuant to law; such service to be proved by the certificate of the commanding officer, if the company be a chartered or legally organized volunteer company; and by the certificate of the colonel of the regiment to which the company is attached, if it be a militia company. Such military service may in all cases be proved by certificates of the commissioners on military claims.

It will be seen that the above suffrage includes all residents of two years in the State, and six months in the town, who have paid a tax of one dollar, or who may voluntarily pay such tax for the support of free schools, and all who have done military duty for a single day, within the past year; provided only that they have registered themselves or will do so within a week. It is designed to include all who contribute to the burdens of the State.

REGISTER YOUR NAMES.—It is important that all those who intend to vote upon the adoption of the constitution should register their names at once, in the city and town clerk's offices. It is not necessary that each man should attend personally to his own registration. List of names to be registered, can be handed in by any one. The tax of one dollar, paid on registering, preparatory to voting on the adoption of the constitution, will qualify the person paying it, to vote in all the elections of 1843. [*Prov. Jour.*]

Loss of Ship Orbit of Nantucket.—Letters from Payta received at Nantucket, report that the ship Orbit, Gardner, was lost on Point Ronadora, about 10 leagues to the northward of Payta, on the 7th of June last; crew saved except the carpenter, who was drowned in endeavoring to swim ashore from the wreck; about 550 bbls oil were saved.

The Orbit was a fine ship of 350 tons, and was owned by Messrs T. & P. Macy of Nantucket. She sailed from that port August 11th, 1839, and when lost had 1000 bbls sp. oil. There is insurance at the Whaling Office in this town for \$10,000, on cargo only, more than one half of which is saved; and for \$20,000 in New York.—*New Bedford Mercury.*

Three persons in New England, it is said, have become deranged in consequence of the preaching of the Millerite doctrines.

The amount of Treasury Notes outstanding on the first instant, as officially stated amounts to \$10,039,058.

Portp.

AUTUMN.

By JAMES ALDRICH.

The summer's task is done :
 O'er ripen'd fruit drops from the bending bough,
 In red and golden haos, the forests now
 Are glittering in the sun.
 Gone every summer bird,
 Yet, through the short'ning days warm
 Noontide hours,
 Where bloom, in sunny nooks, pale autumn
 flowers,
 The bee's low voice is heard.
 Down-sloping sunbeams fall
 Ashwat the meadows, yet with verdure
 green,
 Where one, of still sweet countenance is
 seen,
 With faded coronal.
 Lo ! where she cometh now,
 Calm Autumn ! with a wreath around her
 thrown,
 Of wheaten ears, and flowers overblown,
 Twined with the cypress bough.
 Some tears into her eyes
 Up from her gentle heart their way will
 force,
 As she spreads with leaves her sister's
 core,
 That all unbared lies,
 Not with a saddened mien,
 But contemplative, calm, expressing still
 Sweet resignation to a higher will,
 In joy and hope serene,
 Like one, who trustingly
 Borne on the sounding waves of time and
 change,
 Sees, with clear eye of Faith, far off and
 strange,
 A bright eternity !
 " Sweet Sabbath of the year !"
 Whence comes this holiest influence of thy day
 When earth with summer flowers no more is
 gay :
 And wood and fields are bare ?
 From every moral heart,
 Father of love ! what thanks to thee are due,
 Who mak'st all seasons lovely to our view,
 By thy divinest art.

The Voices of Life.

" We spend our years as a tale that is told."
 DAVID.
 Like the sunset hue on the drops of dew,
 When night shades chase the day,
 Like the rainbow's gleam on the leaping
 stream,
 Our life flies swift away.
 With a stealthy tread by the bridal bed
 Croops He of the icy breath ;
 A kiss leaveth He, then langueth in gloe ;
 'Tis the hollow laugh of Death.
 He aimeth his dart at a maiden's heart—
 He loves the beautiful best,—
 And the brightest gem of his diadem
 He tore from a mother's breast !
 He is plucking now from an infant's brow
 The bud that is bursting fair ;
 In the dismal tomb will he hide its bloom ;
 No flowers can blossom there.
 In youth's sunny hour, with a witching
 power,
 Hope leadeth a merry round,
 But the hoar old sage knoweth life's brief
 page,
 A tale that hath ceased its sound.
 O ! nothing hath birth in the beautiful earth
 But speaks with a tongue of fire,
 Beyond the blue dome the Truth hath its
 home ;
 Then heavenward, my soul, aspire !

THE TEMPER AND THE MIND.—A friend of ours was about sending some children to school, not long ago, when we observed that he was quite as anxious to discover the temper or disposition of the teacher, as to ascertain his intellectual qualification. His doctrine was, that he desired that the morals, the manners and the disposition of his little ones should be attended to, as much as their orthography, penmanship, or any other branch.—" If," he said, " the teacher be an obstinate or passionate individual—if he inculcates examples of amiability, forbearance and obedience, and yet at the same time violate his own precepts by getting into a passion at trifles, by adhering to an erroneous opinion from doggedness, or by manifesting sullenness or ill will with his pupils, I should regard him as an unfit teacher. Better," he added, " far better, that a child possess affability of manner, kindness of heart, and manliness of disposition, to the diminution, in some degree of his store of intellectual knowledge, than be wise in the lore of the schools, and yet vicious in disposition and perverse in mind." He advocated goodness, rather than greatness, would rather see his children live in peace, happy and contented, as farmers or mechanics, than occupy the highest walks in society, if defaced by vices or afflicted in disposition.

Perhaps our friend was right. " Education," in the language of an able philosopher of the present day, " being at an early period, and circumstances seemingly too trivial to notice, may exert a powerful effect in fixing our future destiny for good or for evil. There are few persons whose patience has not been more or less tried by spoiled children, and who cannot point out examples where the temper of the mature man has been injured by early injudicious indulgence ? and many must know cases in which the

paroxysms of a naturally bad temper, exasperated by uncontrolled licence and habitual submission have amounted almost to occasional insanity. Causes closely analogous to those which render one man the dread of his domestic circle, may render another the terror and scourge of half the earth. The same spirit which vents itself in ill humor for a broken piece of china, or execration for an ill cooked dinner, if fostered by power, might correct breaches of etiquette with the knout, and deal out confiscation and death as unsparringly as catharsis.

For Newport and Providence.



UNITED STATES MAIL STAGE. The Mail stage will leave Providence for Warren, Bristol and Newport, every morning (Sundays excepted) at nine o'clock, A. M., and arrive in Newport at two o'clock P. M. A Mail stage will also leave Newport for Providence via Bristol and Warren, at 5 o'clock, A. M., and arrive in Providence at 2 o'clock P. M. In time to take the Steamer for New York, the care for Boston, and the Stages for Woonsocket and Coventry. This is the most direct and expeditious Stage route between Providence and Newport, and passengers taking this line may rest assured that every attention will be paid to render the ride as comfortable as possible. The coaches are in good order—good horses and careful and obliging drivers. There is now a new horseboat at Bristol Ferry which makes the crossing much more expeditious and pleasant than formerly.

Extra horse and coaches furnished in either place at short notice.

Books kept in Providence at the Manufactures and Franklin Hotels ; at Coles in Warren, Jones' in Bristol, and at Hazard's and Townsend's in Newport.

G. R. KINNICUTT, Providence, } Proprietors.
 S. MASON, Jr. Warren
 J. CHADWICK, Bristol
 JOHN G. WEAVER, Newport,
 Oct. 22, 1842.

New Goods.

H. SESSIONS.

HAS JUST RECEIVED a variety of New Goods suitable for the approaching season, among which are FLANNELS very cheap, Also

Mousline de Laines, Alapins, Thybits, Alpacaes, Prints, Copperplates, Saxons, Hose of every description, Cambricks, Chex, Gingham, Shawls, &c. &c. October 1.

NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBER is in want of good Liquor barrels, and will continue to receive them through the season. Grocers and Shopkeepers having the same to dispose of can always receive the full market value, and depend upon having them regularly called for.

N. E. Rum will be kept on hand and for sale at the distillery as heretofore or at my counting room at the lumber yard.

HENRY BULL.

Nov. 13, 1841.



HAS RETURNED from Boston again, with a remarkable cheap lot of Dry Goods from the late auctions and best imports. All who wish to get a great deal for a little money will do well, before they make their purchases, to call at the OLD CHEAP STAND, and there they will find the real bargains—such as Flannels, Diapers, very cheap Calicoes, Mousline de Laines, Umbrellas for only 75 cents, Carpetings, Rugs, and Red figured Bedding ; 4-4 Sheetings 6, 8, 10, 12 1-2 cts per yard, Merino Cloth, Alpacaes, plain and figured Silk, Table Covers & Linen Table Cloths, Blue Cambric, old fashioned Brown Silk Bannanas, Calicoes, Prints, Mousline and Lawns, cheap Indispensables, Boots with Soles and Stockings all together ; Bras, Boed Purses and Bags, children's Socks, Shawls a variety ; Cotton, Wollen, Silk and Merino Hose ; blue, black and white Yarn, handsome cheap lot of dark winter Ribbons ; children's Silk Hdkfs ; Linen Cambric Hdkfs ; Cotton Flannels, Drilling, striped Shirting ; Broadcloths, Cassimeres, Guernsey Frocks.

Cheap Rose and Whitney

BLANKETS.

BONNETS—English, Willow, & Florence Braid. With a great variety of other articles not mentioned, and all will be sold CHEAP.

Newport, Oct. 29, 1842—3w.

A Second Hand Coal Cooking Stove with the necessary fixtures all in good order, for sale cheap, by

Oct. 1.] H. SESSIONS.

NOTICE.

ALL persons having claims against the estate of

JOHN H. EASTON,

deceased, are hereby requested to present the same to the subscriber for adjustment, and all persons indebted to said estate are also requested to make payment thereof, to the subscriber who is authorized by the executor to settle the business of said estate.

RICHARD K. RANDOLPH.

Newport, June 4, 1842.—6w.

Medicine.

The Most Highly Approved MEDICINE NOW IN GENERAL USE FOR

COUGHS, COLDS, AND

ALL DISEASES OF THE LUNGS.

THE VEGETABLE PULMONARY BALSAM is believed to be the most popular Medicine ever known in America, for coughs, colds, asthma or phthisis, consumption, whooping cough, and Pulmonary affections of every kind.

Extracts from Certificates.

Dr. Samuel Morrill of Concord, N.H., writes "that he is satisfied the Vegetable Pulmonary Balsam is a valuable medicine, having been used with complete success in cases which had previously resisted the most approved prescriptions."

Dr. Truman Abell of Lempster, N.H., writes that he confidently recommends its use in all complaints of the chest, as equal, if not superior to any other medicine within his knowledge.

Dr. Amory Houting, of Franklin, Mass., writes that after having prescribed the usual remedies without relief, and having consulted with several eminent physicians, he has found the Vegetable Pulmonary Balsam to have had the desired effect, and recommends it as a safe, convenient and efficacious medicine.

Dr. Thomas Brown, of Concord, N.H., writes that to his knowledge, it has never disappointed the reasonable expectations of those who have used it.

The public are particularly cautioned against the many Counterfeits or Imitations, which have partially or wholly assumed the name of the genuine article.

It is assured that it is not genuine unless one of both of the written signatures of SAMUEL REED or WM. JON'S CUTLER, are found attached to a yellow label on a blue envelope. (All labels of and after the date of Dec. 1839, will have the written signature of Wm. Jon's Cutler.) Prepared by REED, WISE & CUTLER, (late Low & Reed.) Wholesale Druggists, 54 Chatham Street, Boston, and sold by Druggists, Apothecaries and Country Merchants generally. Price 50 cents.

October 29, 1842.

The above Balsam is for sale in

Newport, by R. J. TAYLOR, Agent

Proprietors.

BECKWITH'S

ANTI-DYSPEPTIC PILL.

THE ANTI-DYSPEPTIC PILLS have been more successfully employed in almost every variety of functional disorder of the Stomach, Bowels, Liver and Spleen ; such as heartburn, acid eructations, nausea, headache, pain and distension of the Stomach and Bowels, incipient Diarrhoea, colic, Jaundice, Flatulency, habitual costiveness, loss of appetite, sickhead ache, sea-sickness, &c. &c. They are a safe and comfortable aperient for females during pregnancy and subsequent confinement, relieving sickness at the stomach, headaches, heartburn and many of the incidental nervous affections. Literary men, students, and most other persons of sedentary habits, find they are convenient. Those who indulge too freely in the pleasures of the Table, find speedy relief from the sense of oppression and distension which follow, by taking the Pills. As Dinner Pills they are invaluable. Those who are drinking mineral waters, and particularly those from southern climates, and agree to liver districts, will find them a valuable adjunct. Those who are exposed to the vicissitudes of weather on voyages or journeys, can take them at all times with perfect safety. As Fall doses they are a highly efficacious and Anti-bilious Medicine. They seldom or never produce sickness at the stomach or griping

TESTIMONIALS.

From the mass of evidence published in favour of these pills, a few certificates are selected (as many as the limits of an advertisement will conveniently admit of) to show the character of the Pills as well as of the Proprietor, which last is deemed of some importance to establish confidence, at a time when the public are imposed on by so many ignorant and unprincipled imitators.

Danila County, N. C. March 7, 1834.

To Dr John Beckwith :

Dear Sir,—I have with your permission used your Anti-dyspeptic Pills in my Practice ten years, and have thoroughly tested them in my own person ; for you know I was much of a Dyspeptic and you will find something of a hypochondriac, and have found them an invaluable remedy. My sick-headache is uniformly relieved by them. I feel the public should be made acquainted with their value and receive the benefit of a medicine calculated to do so much good, and to save them from the too common and unadvised use of mercurial preparations. Truly yours,

ELIJAH CROSBY, M. D.

The following Testimonial of the claim of these Pills to public patronage, has been selected from many of similar import, recently furnished.

From the Rt. Rev. Levi S. Ives D. D., Bishop of North Carolina.

Raleigh, March 2 1855

Having for the last three years, been intimately acquainted with Dr John Beckwith of this city, and enjoyed his professional services I take pleasure in stating that his character as a Christian gentleman, and experienced Physician, entitles his testimony, in regard to the use of his Anti-dyspeptic Pills, to the entire confidence of that public. My experience of the good effects of these Pills, for two years past, satisfies me of their eminent value, particularly in aiding impaired digestion, and warding off bilious attacks. Having been for some time subject to the annual recurrence of such attacks, I was in the habit of resorting for security against them, and with very partial success, to a liberal use of Calomel or Blue Pill. But since my acquaintance with the Anti-dyspeptic Pill of Dr. Beckwith, I have not been under the necessity of using Mercury in any form, besides being wholly exempt from bilious attacks. Several members of my family are experiencing the same beneficial effects.

L. S. IVES.

The above PILLS are for sale in

Newport, by R. J. TAYLOR, Agent.

Newport, Dec. 18.

Harvey Sessions

HAS a complete assortment of

GOODS, and is weekly receiving

spring articles from New York, all of which he will sell for CASH, or approved credit, as cheap as any flying or sitting bird in the town.

April 9.

DARK mixed, light mixed, & check-

ed Gambroons, just received and for

sale at very low prices, at No. 132, by

June 11.] J. M. COOK & Co.

Medicines.

A Safe and Certain Cure for SALTRHEUM.

In consequence of the increased demand for Trufant's Compound for cure of Salt Rheum, &c. it is evident that base attempts have been made, and are now making, to imitate the article, and infringe upon his right. He obtained Letters Patent three years since, both for the preparation and name ; and all persons are hereby cautioned against infringing upon his right, guaranteed by said Patent, under the severest penalties of the law. Remember the penalty lies against the seller as well as the maker of the article. Never buy it unless it has the written, mind—written signature of the inventor. The ointment is in tin boxes with the letters "W. B. TRUFANT Patent, Bath, Me." stamped on the cover, all others must be false. That the above medicine is worthy of confidence, is evident from the fact (notwithstanding its opposition) more than

TWELVE THOUSAND

packages have been sold within a short time, giving very general satisfaction where faithfully applied. In fact the continual and almost daily instances of its success which have occurred in this and other States, justifies the proprietor in submitting it with increased confidence to the public generally. This remedy is recommended, in addition to Salt Rheum, as good for Ring Worm—Scald Head—Shingles—Leprosy—Piles—Itch—Pimples—and especially so for the Jackson or Barber's Itch. As man is heir to humors of a thousand names the ointment itself is frequently used with entire success. Price 50 cts. The internal application is composed of 12 different ingredients, entirely vegetable, and is esteemed highly as a safe and wholesome cure, for persons generally ; particularly in the spring season. Price 50 cts. Numerous certificates from distinguished physicians, clergymen and other professional men, from this and other States are in possession of the proprietor, which might be subjoined if necessary. A word to the wise is sufficient.

The undersigned inhabitants of Bath certify that they have used the medicine prepared by William B. Trufant as a remedy for Salt Rheum, and have found it the best we have ever known ; and having no doubt that it is a valuable discovery take the liberty to recommend it to all who are afflicted with that inveterate malady.

Daniel Marshall, Nath'l Sway,

Thomas Donnell, William Gardiner,

Evill Robinson, Jesse Russell,

A. L. Stinson, A. W. Turner,

James Hamilton, Aaron Demell,

Henry C. Donnell, Martin Anderson,

Thos. P. L. Webb, Eliza Higgins,

Luke Lambard, H. B. Webb, Jr

Prepared and sold by the subscriber at his

store in Water st. Bath, Maine.

Price—One dollar, with full directions.

All letters from abroad must be Post paid,

WM. B. TRUFANT,

For sale in Newport by my agent, C.

N. TILLEY, No 142, Thames street.

Oct 23.

HEALTH AND STRENGTH

S. O. RICHARDSON'S

Sherry Wine Bitters.

ARE the only safe remedy for Dyspepsia

and Jaundice that has ever been discovered—and their general use for 32 years, with

recommendations from the most eminent of the

Medical Faculty, and editors, notices from the Boston Morning Post, Daily Mail,

Plymouth Memorial, Barnstable Patriot, Essex

Banner, Lowell Patriot, Bunker Hill Aurora,

Portsmouth Gazette, Dover Gazette, Northern

Star, Lincoln Telegraph, N. Y. Evening Signal, &c. must assure the afflicted that they

possess wonderful merit.

They give Life, elasticity and vigor, to the

viscera, promote the peristaltic action, cleanse

the stomach and bowels from unhealthy accumulations, and purify and enliven the blood in

the most thorough and efficient manner.

They are the most certain remedy for all

those prevalent Diseases called Dyspepsia,

Jaundice, Liver Complaints, Heartburn, Dizziness, Headache, Wandering or settled pains,

Sinking faintness, Sour stomach, loss of appetite, Weakness of the limbs, Nervous debility,

Costiveness, piles, and all diseases caused by an unhealthy state of the stomach & bowels.

They are the unrivalled and efficacious

compound of a regular physician, and graduate

of the New Hampshire Medical College, who has made the study of Medicine his pro-

fession.

Being composed entirely of vegetables, they

are of such a nature that they may be taken,

for any length of time by invalids of any age,

without injuring the system or exposing it to

take cold.

Orders from Agents, merchants, traders,

apothecaries and dealers in medicines, will be

punctually attended to, and sent to any part

of the country, safely packed in boxes.

A liberal discount will be allowed on the sale

Office, 15 Hanover street Boston, and in most

Towns in the New-England States.

PRICE 75 CENTS per Bottle—50

Cents per paper. JT

For sale in Newport, by R. J. Taylor

John Easton, S. Sterne, G. Knowles jun

and J. J. Allan—and by J. Headley, in

Portsmouth.

Newport, May 1.

Sea-Baths on the Long-Wharf.

EVERY Day, [Sundays excepted.]

Warm, Cold, and Shower Baths.

Also, Medicated Vapor or Steam Bath.

These Baths not only impart agreeable

sensations to the mind, but keep the skin

diaphanous and clear, and the body

healthy, removing the dead particles of

the cuticula, causing the blood to circulate

freely, lighting up a fresh and healthy

glow, in the most salubrious countenance.

June 25.] E. TRUVETT.

ALBANY ALE.—Pale

and Amber Ale, of

superior quality, in barrels

and half barrels, just received and for sale by

Jan. 22. T. STACY JR.

Miscellaneous.

5,000 ROLLS

French Paper Hangings,

New and Elegant Patterns.

Borders, Chimney-board Papers,

&c.

Imported from France this Spring, and are offered for sale at the lowest possible prices.

ALSO,—Band Boxes,

of a superior quality at wholesale and retail at

at 22 BROAD STREET, by

M. FREEBORN.

April 2.

For a further supply of Paper Hangings is expected from France in a few days.

JUST LANDED.

200 CASKS fresh "Birds eye"

LIME, every Cask of which

will be warranted to be well filled

and to contain the best quality of Lime.

For sale by PECKHAM, BULL & CO.

Newport, May 7.

FOR SALE OR TO LET.

TWO Second Hand Piano Forts, at

the Confectionary store of

June 11.] T. STACY JR.

FIGS.

WHITE FIGS a first rate article

Oranges, Lemons, Prunes, &c.

at T. STACY JR'S Confectionary and

variety store.

March, 12.

Executor's Notice.



NEWPORT, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 12, 1842.

PROPOSED CONSTITUTION

OF THE

STATE OF RHODE ISLAND AND PROVIDENCE PLANTATIONS.

WE, the people of the State of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations, grateful to Almighty God for the civil and religious liberty which He hath so long permitted us to enjoy, and looking to Him for a blessing upon our endeavors to secure and to transmit the same, unimpaired, to succeeding generations, do ordain and establish this Constitution of Government.

Article First.

Declaration of certain Constitutional Rights and Principles.

In order effectually to secure the religious and political freedom established by our venerated ancestors, and to preserve the same for our posterity, we do declare that the essential and unquestionable rights and principles hereinafter mentioned, shall be established, maintained, and preserved, and shall be of paramount obligation in all legislative, judicial and executive proceedings.

Section 1. In the words of the Father of his Country, we declare, that "the basis of political systems is the right of the people to make and alter their constitutions of government; but that the constitution which at any time exists, till changed by an explicit and authentic act of the whole people, is sacredly obligatory upon all."

Sec. 2. All free governments are instituted for the protection, safety, and happiness of the people. All laws, therefore, should be made for the good of the whole; and the burdens of the State ought to be fairly distributed among its citizens.

Sec. 3. Whereas, Almighty God hath created the mind free; and all attempts to influence it by temporal punishments or bribes, or by civil incapacitations, tend to beget habits of hypocrisy and meanness; and whereas a principal object of our venerated ancestors, in their migration to this country and their settlement of this State, was, as they expressed it, to hold forth a lively experiment that a flourishing civil State may stand and be best maintained with full liberty in religious concerns; we, therefore, declare, that no man shall be compelled to frequent or to support any religious worship, place or ministry whatever, except in fulfillment of his own voluntary contract; nor enforced, restrained, molested or burthened in his body or goods; nor disqualified from holding any office; nor otherwise suffer on account of his religious belief; and that every man shall be free to worship God according to the dictates of his own conscience, and to profess and by argument to maintain his opinion in matters of religion; and that the same shall in no wise diminish, enlarge or affect his civil capacity.

Sec. 4. Slavery shall not be permitted in this State.

Sec. 5. Every person within this State ought to find a certain remedy, by having recourse to the laws, for all injuries or wrongs which he may receive in his person, property, or character. He ought to obtain right and justice freely, and without purchase, completely and without denial; promptly and without delay; conformably to the laws.

Sec. 6. The right of the people to be secure in their persons, papers, and possessions, against unreasonable searches and seizures, shall not be violated; and no warrant shall issue, but on complaint in writing upon probable cause, supported by oath or affirmation, and describing as nearly as may be, the place to be searched, and the persons or things to be seized.

Sec. 7. No person shall be held to answer for a capital or other infamous crime, unless on presentment or indictment by a grand jury, except in cases of impeachment, or of such offences as are cognizable by a justice of the peace; or in cases arising in the land or naval forces, or in the militia, when in actual service in time of war or public danger. No person shall, after an acquittal, be tried for the same offence.

Sec. 8. Excessive bail shall not be required, nor excessive fines imposed, nor cruel punishments inflicted; and all punishments ought to be proportioned to the offence.

Sec. 9. All persons imprisoned ought to be bailed by sufficient surety, unless

for offences punishable by death or imprisonment for life, when the proof of guilt is evident, or the presumption great. The privilege of the writ of habeas corpus shall not be suspended, unless when in cases of rebellion or invasion the public safety shall require it; nor ever without the authority of the General Assembly.

Sec. 10. In all criminal prosecutions, the accused shall enjoy the right to a speedy and public trial by an impartial jury; to be informed of the nature and cause of the accusation, to be confronted with the witnesses against him, to have compulsory process for obtaining them in his favor, to have the assistance of counsel in his defence, and shall be at liberty to speak for himself; nor shall he be deprived of life, liberty, or property, unless by the judgement of his peers, or the law of the land.

Sec. 11. The person of a debtor, when there is not strong presumption of fraud, ought not to be continued in prison, after he shall have delivered up his property for the benefit of his creditors, in such manner as shall be prescribed by law.

Sec. 12. No ex post facto law, or law impairing the obligation of contracts, shall be passed.

Sec. 13. No man in a court of common law shall be compelled to give evidence criminating himself.

Sec. 14. Every man being presumed innocent, until he is pronounced guilty by the law, no act of severity which is not necessary to secure an accused person, shall be permitted.

Sec. 15. The right of trial by jury shall remain inviolate.

Sec. 16. Private property shall not be taken for public uses, without just compensation.

Sec. 17. The people shall continue to enjoy and freely exercise all the rights of fishery, and the privileges of the shore, to which they have been heretofore entitled under the charter and usages of this State. But no new right is intended to be granted, nor any existing right impaired by this declaration.

Sec. 18. The military shall be held in strict subordination to the civil authority. And the law martial shall be used and exercised in such cases only as occasion shall necessarily require.

Sec. 19. No soldier shall be quartered in any house, in time of peace, without the consent of the owner; nor, in time of war, but in manner to be prescribed by law.

Sec. 20. The liberty of the press being essential to the security of freedom in a State, any person may publish his sentiments on any subject, being responsible for the abuse of that liberty; and in all trials for libel, both civil and criminal, the truth, unless published from malicious motives, shall be sufficient defence to the person charged.

Sec. 21. The citizens have a right in a peaceable manner to assemble for their common good, and apply to those invested with the powers of Government, for redress of grievances, or for other purposes, by petition, address, or remonstrance.

Sec. 22. The right of the people to keep and bear arms, shall not be infringed.

Sec. 23. The enumeration of the foregoing rights shall not be construed to impair or deny others retained by the people.

Article Second.

Of the qualification of electors.

Section 1. Every male citizen of the United States, of the age of twenty one years, who has had his residence and home in this State for one year, and in the town or city in which he may claim a right to vote, six months next preceding the time of voting, and who is really and truly possessed in his own right of real estate in such town or city of the value of one hundred and thirty four dollars, over and above all incumbrances, or which shall rent for seven dollars per annum over and above any rent reserved or the interest of any incumbrances thereon, being on estate in fee simple, fee tail, for the life of any person, or an estate in reversion or remainder, which qualifies no other person to vote, the convenience of which estate, if by deed, shall have been recorded at least ninety days, shall thereupon have a right to vote in the election of all civil officers and on all questions in all legal town or ward meetings so long as he continues so qualified. And if any person heretofore described shall own any such estate within this State out of the town or city in which he resides, he shall have a right to vote in the election of all general officers and members of the General Assembly in the town or city in which he shall have had his residence and home for the term of six months next preceding the election, upon producing a certificate from the clerk of the town or city in

which his estate lies, bearing date within ten days of the time of his voting, setting forth that such person has a sufficient estate therein to qualify him as a voter; and that the deed, if any, has been recorded ninety days.

Sec. 2. Every [male native citizen of the United States, of the age of twenty one years, who has had his residence and home in this State two years and in the town or city in which he may offer to vote, six months next preceding the time of voting, whose name is registered pursuant to the act calling the convention to frame this constitution, or shall be registered in the office of the clerk of such town or city at least seven days before the time he shall offer to vote, and before the last day of December in the present year; and who has paid or shall pay a tax or taxes assessed upon his estate within this State and within a year of the time of voting to the amount of one dollar, or who shall voluntarily pay at least seven days before the time he shall offer to vote, and before said last day of December, to the clerk or treasurer of the town or city where he resides, the sum of one dollar, or such sum as with his other taxes, shall amount to one dollar, for the support of public schools therein, and shall make proof of the same, by the certificate of the clerk, treasurer or collector of any town or city where such payment is made; or, who being so registered, has been enrolled in any military company in this State, and done military service or duty therein, within the present year, pursuant to law, and shall, (until other proof is required by law,) prove by the certificate of the officer legally commanding the regiment, or chartered, or legally authorized volunteer company in which he may have served or done duty, that he has been equipped and done duty according to law, or by the certificate of the commissioners upon military claims, that he has performed military service, shall have a right to vote in the election of all civil officers, and on all questions in all legally organized town or ward meetings, until the end of the first year after the adoption of this constitution, or until the end of the year eighteen hundred and forty three.

From and after that time, every such citizen who has had the residence herein required and whose name shall be registered in the town where he resides, on or before the last day of December, in the year next preceding the time of his voting, and who shall show by legal proof, that he has for and within the year next preceding the time he shall offer to vote, paid a tax or taxes assessed against him in any town or city in this State, to the amount of one dollar, or that he has been enrolled in a military company in this State, been equipped and done duty therein, according to law, and at least, for one day during such year, shall have a right to vote in the election of all civil officers, and on all questions in all legally organized town or ward meetings. Provided, that no person shall at any time be allowed to vote in the election of the City Council of the city of Providence, or upon any proposition to impose a tax or for the expenditure of money in any town or city, unless he shall within the year next preceding, have paid a tax assessed upon his property therein, valued at least, at one hundred and thirty four dollars.

Sec. 3. The assessors of each town or city shall annually assess upon every person whose name shall be registered, a tax of one dollar, or such sum as with his other taxes shall amount to one dollar, which registry tax shall be paid into the treasury of such town or city, and be applied to the support of public schools therein. But no compulsory process shall issue for the collection of any registry tax. Provided, that the registry tax of every person who has performed military duty according to the provisions of the preceding section, shall be remitted for the year he shall perform such duty; and the registry tax assessed upon any man, for any year while he is at sea, shall, upon his application, be remitted; and no person shall be allowed to vote whose registry tax for either of the two years next preceding the time of voting is not paid or remitted as herein provided.

Sec. 4. No person in the military, naval, marine or any other service of the United States, shall be considered as having the required residence by reason of being employed in any garrison, barrack, or military or naval station in this State; and no pauper, lunatic, person non compos mentis, person under guardianship, or member of the Narragansett tribe of Indians, shall be permitted to be registered or to vote. Nor shall any person convicted of bribery or of any crime deemed infamous at common law, be permitted to exercise that privilege, until he be expressly restored thereto by act of the General Assembly.

Sec. 5. Persons residing on lands ceded by this State to the United States, shall not be entitled to exercise the privilege of electors.

Sec. 6. The General Assembly shall have full power to provide for a registry of voters, to prescribe the manner of conducting the elections, the form of certificates, the nature of the evidence to be required in case of a dispute as to the right of any person to vote, and generally to enact all laws necessary to carry this article into effect, and to prevent abuse, corruption, and fraud in voting.

Article Third.

Of the Distribution of Powers.

The powers of the government shall be distributed into three departments; the Legislative, Executive, and Judicial.

Article Fourth.

Of the Legislative Power.

Section 1. This Constitution shall be the supreme law of the State, and any law inconsistent therewith shall be void. The General Assembly shall pass all laws necessary to carry this Constitution into effect.

Sec. 2. The Legislative power, under this Constitution, shall be vested in two Houses, the one to be called the Senate, the other the House of Representatives; and both together the General Assembly. The concurrence of the two Houses shall be necessary to the enactment of laws. The style of their laws shall be, "It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows."

Sec. 3. There shall be two sessions of the General Assembly, held annually; one at Newport, on the first Tuesday of May, for the purpose of election and other business; the other on the last Monday of October, which last session shall be held at South Kingstown once in two years, and the intermediate years alternately at Bristol and East Greenwich; and an adjournment from the October session shall be held annually at Providence.

Sec. 4. No member of the General Assembly shall take any fee, or be of counsel in any case pending before either House of the General Assembly, under penalty of forfeiting his seat, upon proof thereof to the satisfaction of the House of which he is a member.

Sec. 5. The person of every member of the General Assembly shall be exempt from arrest and his estate from attachment in any civil action, during the session of the General Assembly, and two days before the commencement thereof, and two days after the termination thereof, and all process served contrary hereo shall be void. For any speech in debate in either House, no member shall be questioned in any other place.

Sec. 6. Each House shall be the judge of the elections and qualifications of its members; and a majority shall constitute a quorum to do business; but a smaller number may adjourn from day to day, and may compel the attendance of absent members, in such manner, and under such penalties as may be prescribed by such House or by law. The organization of the two Houses may be regulated by law, subject to the limitations contained in this constitution.

Sec. 7. Each House may determine its rules of proceeding, punish contempts, punish its members for disorderly behavior, and, with the concurrence of two-thirds, expel a member; but not a second time for the same cause.

Sec. 8. Each House shall keep a journal of its proceedings. The yeas and nays of the members of either House, shall, at the desire of one-fifth of those present, be entered on the journal.

Sec. 9. Neither House shall, during a session, without the consent of the other, adjourn for more than two days, nor to any other place than that in which they may be sitting.

Sec. 10. The General Assembly shall continue to exercise the powers they have heretofore exercised, unless prohibited in this constitution.

Sec. 11. The Senators and Representatives shall receive the sum of one dollar for every day of attendance, and eight cents per mile for travelling expenses in going to and returning from the General Assembly. The General Assembly shall regulate the compensation of the Governor and all other officers, subject to the limitations contained in this constitution.

Sec. 12. All lotteries shall hereafter be prohibited in this State, except those already authorized by the General Assembly.

Sec. 13. The General Assembly shall have no power, hereafter, without the express consent of the people, to incur State debts to an amount exceeding fifty thousand dollars, except in time of war, or in case of insurrection or invasion, nor shall they in any case, without such consent, pledge the faith of the State for the payment of the obligations of others. This section shall not be construed to refer to any money that may be deposited with this State by the Government of the United States.

Sec. 14. The assent of two thirds of the members elected to each House of the General Assembly shall be required to every bill appropriating the public money or property for local or private purposes.

Sec. 15. The General Assembly shall, from time to time, provide for making new valuations of property, for the assessment of taxes, in such manner as they may deem best. A new estimate of such property shall be taken before the first direct State tax, after the adoption of this constitution, shall be assessed.

Sec. 16. The General Assembly may provide by law for the continuance in office of any officers of annual election or appointment, until other persons are qualified to take their places.

Sec. 17. Hereafter, when any bill shall be presented to either House of the General Assembly, to create a corporation for any other than for religious, literary or charitable purposes, or for a military or fire company, it shall be continued until another election of members of the General Assembly shall have taken place and such public notice of the pendency thereof shall be given as may be required by law.

Sec. 18. It shall be the duty of the two Houses upon the request of either, to join in grand committee for the purpose of electing Senators in Congress, at such times and in such manner as may be prescribed by law for said elections.

Article Fifth.

Of the House of Representatives.

Section 1. The House of Representatives shall never exceed seventy-two members, and shall be constituted on the basis of population, always allowing one Representative for a fraction exceeding half the ratio, but each town or city shall always be entitled to at least one member; and no town or city shall have more than one sixth of the whole number of members to which the House is hereby limited. The present ratio shall be one representative to every fifteen hundred and thirty inhabitants, and the General Assembly may, after any new census taken by the authority of the United States or of this State, re-apportion the representation by altering the ratio; but no town or city shall be divided into districts for the choice of representatives.

Sec. 2. The House of Representatives shall have authority to elect its speaker, clerks, and other officers. The senior member from the town of Newport, if any be present, shall preside in the organization of the House.

Article Sixth.

Of the Senate.

Section 1. The Senate shall consist of the Lieutenant Governor and of one Senator from each town or city in the State.

Sec. 2. The Governor, and, in his absence, the Lieutenant Governor, shall preside in the Senate and in grand committee. The presiding officer of the Senate and grand committee shall have a right to vote in case of equal division, but not otherwise.

Sec. 3. If, by reason of death, resignation, absence, or other cause, there be no Governor or Lieutenant Governor present, to preside in the Senate, the Senate shall elect one of their own members to preside during such absence or vacancy, and until such election is made by the Senate, the Secretary of State shall preside.

Sec. 4. The Secretary of State shall, by virtue of his office, be Secretary of the Senate, unless otherwise provided by law; and the Senate may elect such other officers as they may deem necessary.

Article Seventh.

Of the Executive Power.

Section 1. The chief executive power of this State shall be vested in a Governor, who, together with a Lieutenant Governor, shall be annually elected by the people.

Sec. 2. The Governor shall take care that the laws be faithfully executed.

Sec. 3. He shall be captain-general and commander-in-chief of the military and naval forces of this State, except when they shall be called into the service of the United States.

Sec. 4. He shall have power to grant reprieves, after conviction in all cases, except those of impeachment, until the end of the next session of the General Assembly.

Sec. 5. He may fill vacancies in office not otherwise provided for by this constitution or by law, until the same shall be filled by the General Assembly or by the people.

Sec. 6. In case of disagreement between the two Houses of the General Assembly, respecting the time or place of adjournment, certified to him by either, he may adjourn them to such time and place as he shall think proper; provided that the time of adjournment shall not be extended beyond the day of the next stated session.

Sec. 7. He may, on extraordinary occasions, convene the General Assembly at any town or city in this State, at any time not provided for by law; and in case of danger from the prevalence of epidemic or contagious disease, in the place in which the General Assembly are by

law to meet or to which they may have been adjourned; or for other urgent reasons, he may, by proclamation, convene said Assembly, at any other place within this State.

Sec. 8. All commissions shall be in the name and by authority of the State of Rhode-Island and Providence Plantations, shall be sealed with the State seal, signed by the Governor and attested by the Secretary.

Sec. 9. In case of vacancy in the office of Governor, or of his inability to serve, impeachment, or absence from the State, the Lieutenant Governor shall fill the office of Governor and exercise the powers and authority appertaining thereto, until a Governor is qualified to act, or until the office is filled at the next annual election.

Sec. 10. If the offices of Governor and Lieutenant Governor be both vacant by reason of death, resignation, impeachment, absence, or otherwise, the person entitled to preside over the Senate for the time being, shall in like manner fill the office of Governor during such absence or vacancy.

Sec. 11. The compensation of the Governor and Lieutenant Governor shall be established by law, and shall not be diminished during the term for which they are elected.

Sec. 12. The duties and powers of the Secretary, Attorney General, and General Treasurer, shall be the same under this constitution as are now established, or as from time to time may be prescribed by law.

Article Eighth.

Of Elections.

Section 1. The Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Senators, Representatives, Secretary of State, Attorney General, and General Treasurer, shall be elected at the town, city, or ward meetings, to be held on the first Wednesday of April, annually; and shall severally hold their offices for one year, from the first Tuesday of May next succeeding, and until others are legally chosen, and duly qualified to fill their places. If elected or qualified after the said first Tuesday of May, they shall hold their offices for the remainder of the political year, and until their successors are qualified to act.

Sec. 2. The voting for Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Secretary of State, Attorney General, General Treasurer, and Representatives to Congress, shall be by ballot; Senators and Representatives to the General Assembly, and town or city officers, shall be chosen by ballot, on demand of any seven persons entitled to vote for the same; and in all cases where an election is made by ballot or paper vote, the manner of balloting shall be the same as is now required in voting for general officers, until otherwise prescribed by law.

Sec. 3. The names of the persons voted for as Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Secretary of State, Attorney General, and General Treasurer, shall be placed upon one ticket, and all votes for these officers, shall, in open town or ward meetings be sealed up by the moderators and town clerks and by the wardens and ward clerks, who shall certify the same and deliver or send them to the Secretary of State, whose duty it shall be securely to keep and deliver the same to the grand committee, after the organization of the two Houses at the annual May session, and it shall be the duty of the two Houses at said session, after their organization, upon the request of either House, to join in grand committee, for the purpose of counting and declaring said votes, and of electing other officers.

Sec. 4. The town and ward clerks shall also keep a correct list or register, of all persons voting for general officers, and shall transmit a copy thereof to the General Assembly, on or before the first day of said May session.

Sec. 5. The ballots for Senators and Representatives in the several towns, shall in each case after the polls are declared to be closed, be counted by the moderator, who shall announce the result, and the clerk shall give certificates to the persons elected. If, in any case, there be no election, the polls may be re-opened, and the like proceedings shall be had until an election shall take place: Provided, however, that an adjournment of the election may be made to a time not exceeding seven days from the first meeting.

Sec. 6. In the city of Providence, the polls for Senator and Representatives shall be kept open during the whole time of voting for the day, and the votes in the several wards shall be sealed up at the close of the meeting by the wardens and ward clerks in open ward meeting, and afterwards delivered to the city clerk. The Mayor and Aldermen shall proceed to count said votes within two days from the day of election; and if no election of Senator and Representatives, or if an election of only a portion of the Representatives shall have taken place, the Mayor and Aldermen shall order a new election, to be held not more than ten

days from the day of the first election, and so on until the election shall be completed. Certificates of election shall be furnished by the city clerk to the persons chosen.

Sec. 7. If no person shall have a majority of votes for Governor, it shall be the duty of the grand committee to elect one by ballot from the two persons having the highest number of votes for the office, except when such a result is produced by rejecting the entire vote of any town, city, or ward, for informality or illegality, in which case a new election, by the electors throughout the State shall be ordered; and in case no person shall have a majority of votes for Lieutenant-Governor, it shall be the duty of the grand committee to elect one by ballot from the two persons having the highest number of votes for the office.

Sec. 8. In case an election of the Secretary of State, Attorney General, or General Treasurer, shall fail to be made by the electors at the annual election, the vacancy or vacancies shall be filled by the General Assembly in grand committee, from the two candidates for each office having the greatest number of the votes of the electors. Or, in case of a vacancy in either of said offices from other causes, between the sessions of the General Assembly, the Governor shall appoint some person to fill the same until a successor elected by the General Assembly is qualified to act; and in such case, and also in all other cases of vacancies, not otherwise provided for, the General Assembly may fill the same in any manner they may deem proper.

Sec. 9. Vacancies from any cause in the Senate or House of Representatives may be filled by a new election.

Sec. 10. In all elections held by the people, under this constitution, a majority of all the electors voting shall be necessary to the election of the persons voted for.

Article Ninth.

Of qualifications for office.

Section 1. No person shall be eligible to any civil office, (except the office of school committee,) unless he be a qualified elector for such office.

Sec. 2. Every person shall be disqualified from holding any office to which he may have been elected, if he be convicted of having offered, or procured any other person to offer, any bribe to secure his election, or the election of any other person.

Sec. 3. All general officers shall take the following engagement before they act in their respective offices, to wit:—
You being by the free vote of the electors of this State of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations, elected unto the place of _____ do solemnly swear (or affirm) to be true and faithful unto this State, and to support the Constitution of this State and of the United States; that you will faithfully and impartially discharge all the duties of your aforesaid office to the best of your abilities, according to law. So help you God. Or, this affirmation you make and give upon the peril of perjury.

Sec. 4. The members of the General Assembly, the Judges of all the Courts, and all other officers, both civil and military, shall be bound by oath or affirmation to support this Constitution, and the Constitution of the United States.

Sec. 5. The oath, or affirmation, shall be administered to the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Senators, and Representatives by the Secretary of State, or, in his absence, by the Attorney General. The Secretary of State, Attorney General, and General Treasurer, shall be engaged by the Governor, or by a Justice of the Supreme Court.

Sec. 6. No person holding any office under the government of the U. States, or of any other State or country, shall act as a general officer, or as a member of the General Assembly, unless at the time of taking his engagement he shall have resigned his office under such government; and if any general officer, Senator, Representative, or Judge shall, after his election and engagement, accept any appointment under any other government, his office under this shall be immediately vacated; but this restriction shall not apply to any person appointed to take depositions or acknowledgements of deeds, or other legal instruments, by the authority of any other State or country.

Article Tenth.

of the Judicial Power.

Section 1. The Judicial power of this State shall be vested in one Supreme Court, and in such inferior courts as the General Assembly may, from time to time, ordain and establish.

Sec. 2. The several courts shall have such jurisdiction as may from time to time be prescribed by law. Chancery powers may be conferred on the Supreme Court, but on no other Court to any greater extent than is now provided by law.

Sec. 3. The Judges of the Supreme Court shall, in all trials, instruct the jury in the law. They shall also give their written opinion upon any question of law whenever requested by the Governor, or by either House of the General Assembly.

Sec. 4. The Judges of the Supreme Court shall be elected by the two Houses in grand committee. Each Judge shall hold his office until his place be declared vacant by a resolution of the General Assembly to that effect; which resolution shall be voted for by a majority of all the members elected to the House in which it may originate, and be concurred in by the same majority of the other House. Such resolution shall not be entertained at any other than the annual session for the election of public officers; and in de-

fault of the passage thereof at said session, the Judge shall hold his place as is herein provided. But a Judge of any court shall be removed from office, if, upon impeachment, he shall be found guilty of any official misdemeanor.

Sec. 5. In case of vacancy by death, resignation, removal from the State, or from office, refusal or inability to serve, of any Judge of the Supreme Court, the office may be filled by the grand committee, until the next annual election, and the Judge then elected shall hold his office as before provided. In case of impeachment, or temporary absence or inability, the Governor may appoint a person to discharge the duties of the office during the vacancy caused thereby.

Sec. 6. The Judges of the Supreme Court shall receive a compensation for their services which shall not be diminished during their continuance in office.

Sec. 7. The towns of New Shoreham and Jamestown may continue to elect their wardens as heretofore. The other towns and the city of Providence, may elect such number of justices of the peace, resident therein, as they may deem proper. The jurisdiction of said justices and wardens shall be regulated by law. The justices shall be commissioned by the Governor.

Article Eleventh.

Of Impeachments.

Section 1. The House of Representatives shall have the sole power of impeachment. A vote of two thirds of all the members elected shall be required for an impeachment of the Governor. Any officer impeached, shall be suspended from office until judgment in the case shall have been pronounced.

Sec. 2. All impeachments shall be tried by the Senate; and, when sitting for that purpose, they shall be under oath or affirmation. No person shall be convicted except by vote of two thirds of the members elected. When the Governor is impeached, the chief or presiding justice of the Supreme Court for the time being, shall preside, with a casting vote in all preliminary questions.

Article Twelfth.

of Education.

Section 1. The diffusion of knowledge, as well as of virtue, among the people, being essential to the preservation of their rights and liberties, it shall be the duty of the General Assembly to promote public schools, and to adopt all means which they may deem necessary and proper to secure to the people the advantages and opportunities of education.

Sec. 2. The money which now is, or which may hereafter be appropriated by law for the establishment of a permanent fund for the support of Public Schools, shall be securely invested and remain a perpetual fund for that purpose.

Sec. 3. All donations for the support of Public Schools or for other purposes of education, which may be received by the General Assembly, shall be applied according to the terms prescribed by the donors.

Sec. 4. The General Assembly shall make all necessary provisions by law for carrying this article into effect. They shall not divert said money or fund from the aforesaid uses, nor borrow, appropriate, or use the same, or any part thereof for any other purpose, under any pretence whatsoever.

Article Thirteenth.

On Amendments.

The General Assembly may propose amendments to this constitution by the votes of a majority of all the members elected to each House. Such propositions for amendment shall be published in the newspapers, and printed copies of them shall be sent by the Secretary of State, with the names of all the members who shall have voted thereon, with the yeas and nays, to all the town and city clerks in the State. The said propositions shall be, by said clerks, inserted in the warrants or notices by them issued, for warning the next annual town and ward meetings in April; and the clerks shall read said propositions to the electors when thus assembled, with the names of all the Representatives and Senators who shall have voted thereon, with the yeas and nays, before the election of Senators and Representatives shall be had. If a majority of the members elected to each House, at said annual meeting, shall approve any proposition thus made, the same shall be published and submitted to the electors in the mode provided in the act of approval; and if then approved by three fifths of the electors of the State present, and voting thereon in town and ward meetings, it shall become a part of the constitution of the State.

Article Fourteenth.

of the Adoption of this Constitution.

Section 1. This constitution, if adopted, shall go into operation on the first Tuesday of May, in the year one thousand eight hundred and forty three. The first election of Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, Secretary of State, Attorney General, and General Treasurer, and of Senators and Representatives under said constitution, shall be had on the first Wednesday of April next preceding, by the electors qualified under said constitution. And the town and ward meetings therefor shall be warned and conducted as is now provided by law. All civil and military officers now elected, or who shall hereafter

be elected, by the General Assembly, or other competent authority, before the said first Wednesday of April, shall hold their offices and may exercise their powers until the said first Tuesday of May, or until their successors shall be qualified to act. All statutes, public and private, not repugnant to this constitution, shall continue in force until they expire by their own limitation, or are repealed by the General Assembly. All charters, contracts, judgments, actions, and rights of action, shall be as valid as if this constitution had not been made. The present government shall exercise all the powers with which it is now clothed, until the said first Tuesday of May, one thousand eight hundred and forty-three, and until the government under this constitution is duly organized.

Sec. 2. All debts contracted and engagements entered into, before the adoption of this constitution, shall be as valid against the State as if this constitution had not been adopted.

Sec. 3. The Supreme Court, established by this constitution, shall have the same jurisdiction as the Supreme Judicial Court at present established, and shall have jurisdiction of all causes which may be appealed to, or pending in the same, and shall be held at the same times and places, and in each county, as the present Supreme Judicial Court, until otherwise prescribed by the General Assembly.

Sec. 4. The towns of New Shoreham and Jamestown shall continue to enjoy the exemptions from military duty, which they now enjoy, until otherwise prescribed by law.

Dine in Convention at East Greenwich, this fifth day of November, eighteen hundred and forty three.

JAMES FENNER, President.
HENRY Y. CRANSTON, Vice President.
THOMAS A. JENCKES, Secretary.
WALTER W. UPRIDE, Secretary.

STATE OF RHODE ISLAND AND PROVIDENCE PLANTATIONS.

In Convention, Nov. 5th, A. D. 1842.

Resolved, That the constitution framed by this convention, be certified by the officers thereof, and with the journal and papers of the convention be deposited in the office of the Secretary of State, who shall cause said constitution, together with this resolution and all acts and resolutions of the General Assembly relating to this convention, to be printed and distributed according to law; and that said constitution be submitted to all the people who may be by law authorized to vote thereon, for their ratification or rejection, at town or ward meetings, to be held in the several towns and in the city of Providence, on Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday the 21st, 22d, and 23d days of November, A. D. 1842. The several town and city clerks shall issue the necessary warrants for said meetings. Said meetings shall be kept open for the reception of votes during the time herein specified, and longer if necessary, viz. from the hour of 9 o'clock in the forenoon until four o'clock in the afternoon; and in the town of Newport, and city of Providence, until seven o'clock in the evening on the days appointed.

In the first line of the second section of article second, relating to the qualification of electors, when the constitution is enrolled, there shall be a blank space left between the words *every* and *male*, and at the meetings hereinafter appointed for voting upon the constitution, the following question shall also be separately submitted to be voted upon by those who may be authorized to vote for or against said constitution, viz: "In case the constitution framed by the convention assembled at Newport in September, 1842, be adopted, shall the blank in the first line of section second of article second of said constitution, be filled by the word *white*," and a sufficient number of affirmative and negative ballots for this purpose shall be printed and distributed by the Secretary. And in case said constitution be adopted, and there shall also be a majority of votes in favor of filling said blank with said word *white*, the General Assembly shall cause the blank to be so filled, and the same shall be a part of said constitution in the same manner as if originally inserted therein by this convention. But if there be a majority of votes against filling said blank as aforesaid, the constitution shall be printed without said blank. And if said constitution be not adopted, the vote taken in relation to said word *white* shall be of no effect. And the town and ward clerks shall keep separate lists of the votes of all colored persons under the second section of the article on the qualifications of electors, who may vote on the question of the adoption of the constitution, and also on the question of the insertion of the word *white* in said section; and these ballots shall be placed in separate parcels in the sealed packages of ballots to be returned by the town and ward clerks to the General Assembly.

The ballots upon the adoption of said constitution, and also upon the question in relation to said word *white*, shall be returned to the next session of the General Assembly held after the meetings hereinafter appointed, in order that they may cause the votes to be counted and the result declared.

Read and adopted.
THOMAS A. JENCKES, Secretary.

In Convention, November 5, 1842.
Resolved, That the town and city clerks give immediate notice of the time appointed by this Convention for voting upon this constitution, and also of the time appointed for the completion of the registry of votes according to the provisions of section second, article second, of said constitution, and that the Secretary of the Convention cause

copies of this resolution to be forwarded to all the town and city clerks in the State.

Read and adopted.
THOMAS A. JENCKES, Sec'y.

True copies, as appears of record, in my office.

HENRY BOWEN, Secretary.

CLERK'S OFFICE.

Newport, Nov. 10, 1842.

NOTICE is hereby given that Monday Tuesday and Wednesday, the 21st, 22d, and 23d of November instant, is appointed by the convention chosen in August last to frame a Constitution for this State, for voting for the Constitution framed by said Convention, which voting is directed to be upon the question of ratification or rejection thereof, and also whether the word *white* shall or shall not be inserted in the blank left in the first line of the second section of the second article of the proposed Constitution, and said voting is directed to be in this town in Town Meetings to be kept open from nine o'clock A. M. to seven o'clock P. M. on said days. All persons qualified under the existing laws, and all freeholders to the value of \$134, whose deeds have been recorded 90 days, who have resided in the State 1 year, and in this town 6 months, and every male native citizen of the United States of the age of twenty one years not a quaker, who has had his residence & home in this State two years, and in this town six months next preceding the time of voting, who have been registered in the Town Clerk's office of Newport, or shall be registered there, at least seven days before the time for said voting, and who has paid, or shall pay, a tax or taxes assessed upon his estate, within this State, and within a year of the time of voting, to the amount of one dollar; or who shall voluntarily pay, at least seven days before the time he shall offer his vote, the sum of one dollar; or who shall pay, with his other taxes, shall amount to one dollar; or who are so registered and have done military duty, agreeably to the provisions of the second section, of the second article, of said proposed Constitution; will have a right to vote at said Town Meetings, to be held as aforesaid, on producing the proper certificate of his having complied with the requirements, and the last day of December in the present year, is the time fixed by said proposed Constitution for registering names, and paying taxes as aforesaid, for the further voting, under said Constitution, until the end of the year 1843.

B. B. HOWLAND, Town Clerk.



Laws of Rhode Island.

STATE OF RHODE ISLAND AND PROVIDENCE PLANTATIONS.

In General Assembly, Oct. Session A. D. 1842.

As Act to adjourn the November term of the Supreme Judicial Court for the county of Washington.

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations:

Section 1. The Supreme Judicial Court, which by law is to be holden at South Kingstown, within and for the County of Washington, on the first Monday of November, 1842, shall be, and the same is hereby adjourned to the fourth Monday of January, 1843; and all business now standing continued from the last term of said Court, shall and may be proceeded in and finished by the Court to be holden by adjournment as aforesaid.

Sec. 2. All writs, appeals, returns, recognizances, executions, summonses, and other processes and proceedings returnable to, or to be entered at said Court, already issued, taken or commenced, or which shall be issued, taken or commenced, prior to the time to which said Court is by this act adjourned, shall be returnable to and entered at the term of said Court, which shall be holden by virtue of this act.

True copy—witness,
HENRY BOWEN, Sec'y.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY

SAMUEL WARD KING,
Governor, Captain General, and Commander-in-Chief of the State of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations.

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas, the General Assembly of the State aforesaid, on the 5th day of November instant, passed the following resolutions to wit:

Resolved, That Thursday, the 24th day of November instant, be set apart as a day of public Thanksgiving and Praise to Almighty God; and that it be recommended to the people of Rhode Island, abstaining, on that day, from all unnecessary labor and unbecoming recreation, to assemble in their places of public worship, and to render unto the Father of their spirits and the Giver of all their blessings, the tribute of devout and grateful hearts; to thank him for the mercies which he has vouchsafed to us during the year which has passed; for the goodness which has crowned the year with plenty, and for the mercy which has averted the pestilence that walketh in darkness; for his gracious care of the welfare of our common country, in preserving to her the blessings of peace with other nations, and in permitting her to enjoy, under the operation of equal and popular systems of government, the varied social happiness which springs from freedom regulated by law: And, as a people to whom has been bequeathed, by venerated ancestors, a rich legacy of civil and religious liberty, to acknowledge with fervent gratitude, that the lines are fallen to us in pleasant places—that we have indeed a goodly heritage—for here was put forth the first grand experiment of complete freedom in religious concerns—here was struck the first blow in the revolutionary contest with Great Britain, and here has been maintained, and triumphantly maintained, by the unaided vigor of our people, the first controversy, since the adoption of the American Constitution, with the spirit of licentiousness and anarchy. Chastened by the trials through which we have been called to pass, and remembering the mercy which hath

delivered us from peril, it becometh us as a people to lift up the voice of thanksgiving and praise to him who so graciously interposed to help and to save us; and especially doth it become us, knowing that unless the Lord keep the city, the watchman waketh but in vain, to invoke him to continue his watchful care over us, and to plant in all hearts the spirit of social concord, a deeper love for the imperishable principles of temperate freedom, a true reverence for the wisdom of the just. While invoking the blessing of Almighty God upon all the social interests and ties with which we have to do, let us beseech him to forgive us all our sins, negligences and ignorances, and, through faith in Jesus Christ, to grant us in this world, knowledge of his truth, and in the world to come, life everlasting.

Resolved also; That his Excellency the Governor be requested to issue his Proclamation, to make known the foregoing resolution to the good people of this State.

I do, therefore, pursuant to the above recited resolutions, issue this my Proclamation, to make known the same, that the good people of this State may conform thereto.

Given under my hand and the seal of said State, at Providence, this seventh day of November, in the year of our [L. S.] Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty-two, and of the Independence the sixty-seventh.

SAMUEL WARD KING.

By His Excellency's command:
HENRY BOWEN, Secretary of State.

SINGING SCHOOL.

THE Subscriber will open a school, at Armory Hall, commencing on Wednesday evening, Nov. 23, for instruction in Vocal Music. All those who wish to attend, will please leave their names at JOHN T. STANROPE's store, in Thames street, previous to that date. TERMS, 50 cents per month, payable at the end of the term.

THE Boston Academy's collection of sacred music will be used for instruction, and the scholars will be required to furnish their own books.

EDWARD LANDERS.

Newport, Nov. 12, 1842.

Smoke House.

JOHN W. DAVIS, No. 100, Thames street, has in readiness his Smoke House, for the purpose of smoking Hams.—Those who favor him with their custom will please send them as above, and they will be satisfactorily attended to. If any one desires Mr. D. to send for their Hams and return them, he will do so at a small additional expense. Hams cured, also, by Mr. D. in the best manner.

Newport, Nov. 12 1842.

TO LET.

And possession given immediately.
The new House on Barney street, next west of the Catholic Church. Said house, with the basement is well finished. It has a rain water cistern in the basement, a wood-house and well in the yard. For further particulars apply to BENJ. CHACE.

W. B. & E. J. SWAN,
No. 89 Thames st.

To the Economical.

THE subscriber has always in the room, the best quality of CARPET WARP.—Nothing to do Ladies but send your filing, give your instructions, and have them promptly fulfilled.

Good, clean, well sewed Carpet filling, put up in sheins, bought at fair prices.—Also, old over coats, cloaks, capains, sheets, shirts, blankets, and every sort of clothes, suitable for carpet filling.

Wool carded, spun and woven, for cash, or on shares. W. MILNE.

FERRY WHARF, } 3 m.
Newport, Nov. 12.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned being about to make an alteration in his business and to leave Newport, offers to rent the unexpired lease of the well known stand No 12 & 14 on Stevens' Wharf now occupied by him as Grocery, Junk, & Iron stores.—No 14 being at the west end of the wharf, and fronting west & South, having a commanding view of the harbor is well situated for the trade of vessels frequenting the port in want of supplies.

Also No. 1, being the easternmost Store on said wharf, and the Loft used as a rigging loft which would answer well for the storage of Corn or Grain in General. For further particulars and for terms apply on the premises to
J. K. CORTHELL.

N. B. In case the above property is not rented previous to my departure, I shall leave necessary instructions with Mr. Robert Stevens to rent the same, to whom please apply.
J. K. C.
Newport, Oct. 5.

NEW FALL GOODS,

Oct. 1, 1842.

W. C. COZZENS & Co. have received from Boston during the week, their Fall Supply of Goods, comprising a good variety of
English Merinoes, French do,
Indian Cloths, Mous de Laines,
Extra Silk Warp Alpaca, Ribbons,
Fancy Shawls, Gloves, &c.

Also
Broadcloths, very cheap,
Cassimeres, "
Fancy do, "
Pilot and Beaver Cloths.

Together with a complete assortment of every article usually kept by them, which are really offered at exceedingly low prices.

SALES AT AUCTION.

To be sold at Public Auction, on Tuesday, the 15th inst., at the Perry Mill Wharf, at 11 o'clock, A. M., for the benefit of all concerned.

1 damaged Masted; 1 Foremast; 1 Flying Jib, late belonging to Schooner Lucinda. Show. Conditions a sale.
J. C. SHAW, Auctioneer.
Nov. 12, 1842.

FALES' CYPRIAN

HAIR TONIC,

For the Growth, Preservation and Restoration of the Hair.

O matter how bald a person may be, a growth of hair will be produced, and as naturally as the herbage grows on the plain, or the lily in the valley. This Tonic is warranted to cleanse the hair from Dandruff, and every other accumulating substance. Is your hair dry and falling off?—The Tonic will moisten and fix it firmly in the head. Is your hair thin or your head bald?—The Tonic is warranted to satisfy the largest desires in thickening the hair in the first case and covering the bald head with natural hair, in the second. It is composed of these remedial agents that restore the skin to a sound and healthy condition when thus restored, you will soon discover on the head a short soft and beautiful growth of young hair, gradually increasing in length, till it becomes like your other hair was before you began to lose it.

Doct. Fales. I have the pleasure of informing you that your Cyprian Hair Tonic has been successful in restoring my hair. When I commenced its use last September, I was bald, and had been for a number of years. Though prevailed upon by friends to try your Tonic, I had no faith in its efficacy to restore hair that had been off so long. I continued to use your Tonic three or four months and have now a full growth of hair—no more would wish to see. I can, therefore, recommend your Tonic with great confidence to all who are so unfortunate as to have lost their hair.

HIRAM WOOD, 3 Dover st, Boston.
For sale in Newport, at the Confectionary and Variety store of
T. STACY, Jr.
Sept. 17.

At the Sign of the "Good Samaritan,"
NO 92 Thames street.
JUST RECEIVED
From Boston in addition to the former Stock of

Medicine Dye Stuffs and Perfumery.

Extract of Rose,
Do do Orange,
Do do Honey,
Do do Bergamot,
Do do Myrtle,
Do do Magnolia,
Do do Woodbine,
Milk of Roses, Balm of Columbia,
Macassar, Bull-dog, Bears, & Antique Oil, for the hair,
French Lotion for chapped hands,
Cold Cream and Lip Salve,
German, French & American Cologne,
Sir James Murray's Fluid Magnesia,
Henry's Calomel Magnesia,
English, Windsor, and other soaps,
Edes, Kidders, & Paysons Indelible Ink.

ALSO, Medicine Chests, for Families, or Vessels, and a general assortment of Medicine, warranted of the first quality.—For sale as above.

CHARLES COTTON.

Newport Oct. 15, 1842.

Medicated Lozenges.

Prepared by Doct. Fales of Boston.

The following kinds just received.

COUGH, and DYSENTERY,

CANROR and WORM.

These Lozenges stand unrivalled of any now in use having restored to health all who have taken them for any of the complaints for which they are intended.

They are for sale at STACY'S Confectionary and Variety Store, by the Doz. or single Box.
Newport Sept. 10.

Rob of Sarsaparilla.

IN diseases of the Skin Scrofulous or when the system has suffered from the excessive use of Mercury, this preparation is the most effectual of any in removing them. In Chronic affections of the Liver it is prescribed by Physicians and in all cases where Sarsaparilla is used. For Sale at 92 Thames Street, Sign of the "Good Samaritan."
Newport, Oct. 22.

For Sale on Commission.

10,000 SPANISH CIGARS, 5000 Half Spanish do.

Trufant's Compound for the certain cure of Salt Rheum. Matchless Sassafras for the cure of Consumption.

Fruit of all kinds: Nuts, Calves, Pies, Confectionary, Toys, Cough Candy of the first quality, American's, Mrs. Miller's, and Lerrin's, also, 2 good Ale Pans, in Perfect Order with Lead Pipe and fixtures, For sale cheap at No. 142 Thames street, by
CHARLES N. TILLEY.

Newport Oct. 15.

STOVES & GRATES.

THE subscriber wishes to give notice that as the season is approaching for the use of Stoves and Grates, and many people have Stoves on hand which they wish to dispose of—I will take them at the Store No. 142 Thames street and sell them for a very moderate commission, either at Auction or at private sale, as may be agreed upon when brought.

Persons wishing to purchase Stoves or Grates, will do well to call at No. 142 Thames street before they purchase.
CHARLES N. TILLEY.
Oct. 15.